Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866. NUMBER 230.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

Conclusion of the Fenian Trials.

A Peace Speech by Napoleon.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Important Action on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

THE MODERN BORGIA.

Execution of Mrs. Grinder at Pittsburgh.

INTERESTING DETAILS—MRS. G. CONFESSES HER CRIME.

From South America.

Suicide of the Spanish Admiral Pareja.

Later From Mexico.

CAPTURE OF TELUCA BY THE LIBERALS.

Two Valuable Silver Mines in their Hands.

THE EXECUTION OF THE BORGIA.

Full Details of the Execution of Mrs. Grinder—Her Fiendish Crimes—Arrest and Trial—Her Conduct in Prison—The Execution—Confession.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.

The tragedy of a week ago was repeated to-day in our city. Martha Grinder, the modern Borgia, against whom a terrible list of murders and attempted murders is charged, perished on the same scaffold from which last Friday Marshal and Frecks dropped into eternity. The murder that sent those wretched men to the gibbet is unparalleled in this region for its horrible, cold blooded atrocity, but for cruel steadiness of purpose, malignant, insatiable thirst for life and fiendish refinement of torture, the crime for which Martha Grinder died is unmatched here, and I think in the entire country; and, in addition to the one murder for which she was formally arraigned and of which she was convicted, there is an awful array of suspicions, some of which are almost certainties, charged to her account, and her poisonings were so cunning and so elaborate that any one trying to fathom the motives and understand the nature of the woman who could do such deeds is thoroughly baffled. [illegible]

[illegible]

Witnessed: C. H. HOLMES, R. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON offered a bill to restrict the fees of soldiers' claim agents to $10, and to punish by fine and imprisonment the exaction of a larger sum under any circumstances, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of the District of Columbia asking for the abolition of all laws of distinction on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

FROM TOPEKA.

The Kansas Legislature—A Soldier Hanged—The Weather.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Condition of the Rivers—The Gratiot Prison Reverted to its Owners—Military—Reported Appointment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Grant's Old Regiment Mustered Out—Supreme Court—A Visit to Gov. Oglesby—Horse Railways.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 19.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Reform Speech of Mr. Bright—Petition for Extension of Franchise—Destructive Fire—American Securities—The Fenian Trials Ended—Napoleon's New Year's Reception—Alliance Between France and Austria—Markets, Etc.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 4th and Greencastle 5th, has arrived here.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Neutrality on the Rio Grande—Treasury Department Decision—The Cotton Burning at Richmond—Personal.

[illegible]

The Price Naval Court Martial.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Important Republican Success—Silver Mines in the Hands of Juarez—Maximilian's Position Critical—President Johnson's Message, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Planters and Plantations in Louisiana—Value of Farming Lands—Losses by the War—The Late Earthquake in Mexico, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—[illegible]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—Quiet on the Isthmus—The Rights of Foreigners in the Republic of Colombia.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Robbery—The Adams Express Robbery—The Otero Murderer Convicted—Arrest of Robbers—The Schooner Lost by the Steamer Gen. Lyon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[illegible]

Finances in Wall Street.

[illegible]

Fenians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[illegible]

Suicide of the Spanish Admiral Pareja.

[illegible]

FROM JAMAICA.

No Trouble During the Holidays—Trial of Insurrection Prisoners.

[illegible]

The Moore Trial.

[illegible]

Daily Weather Report.

[illegible]

Assassination of a Clergyman.

[illegible]

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

[illegible]

From Nashville.

[illegible]

A Prosperous Voyage.

[illegible]

From Florida.

[illegible]

CANE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Michigan Sugar Cane Growers' Association—Discussion of the Questions of Raising of Sorghum and Making Sugar—Will it Pay?

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

FLINT, Jan. 17, 1866.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Five Persons Killed and Two Wounded.

[illegible]

POLICE COURT.

The Crime of Arson—Thefts and Captures—A Heartless Seducer.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

P. C. B. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, [illegible]

JOHN B. TURCHIN & CO., [illegible]

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—[illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation [illegible]

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. HAWES [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

MEN'S WOOL

AND

MERINO SHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

We will, on and after this date, sell them

POSITIVELY

AT

HALF PRICES!

HEAVY RIBBED SHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

AT

75 Cents a Pair.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

INFORMATION OFFERED. All persons who are interested in manufacturing, dealing in or using the

Best Shingle Machine

Yet invented in the United States, will please send their Address to the undersigned. [illegible] WM. H. WALKER, Patentee, Fond du Lac, Wis.

NEW HOUSE.

NEW WINE!

1865 VINTAGE.

BREITTING & VON WYCK

Importers and Dealers in

RHINE, MOSELLE, FRENCH, SPANISH, HUNGARIAN, CATAWBA, AND CHAMPAGNE.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

156 Dearborn Street,

Three doors north of Post Office.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM will positively eradicate night-sweats, deep-seated coughs, [illegible] and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the BALSAM has been used a reasonable length of time. Price $1 per bottle. For sale in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, Druggists, supplied on liberal terms.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Artificial Eyes are not only useful in improving the appearance and expression of the countenance, but they protect the cavity from dust or extraneous matter, exclude the cold air, support the lids and prevent the eye from wasting and closing. They also render essential service to the healthy eye, which often suffers by sympathy with the diseased and exposed socket.

They are less worn than they deserve to be, from ignorance of the public in regard to them. Their cost is not very great, their effect in restoring the natural expression of the countenance is oftentimes truly admirable.

We keep a large and carefully selected stock of FRENCH EYES, of the best quality, which we insert for fifteen dollars each.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

117 South Clark Street,

P. O. Box 2827. CHICAGO.

THE LAMB

Knitting Machine.

KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE,

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe as it goes along.

No Other Machine in the World

Can either set up its own work, widen and narrow, or knit the Plain, Ribbed and Fancy Flat Webs, with selvedges.

Knits a Yard of Plain Work in 10 Minutes; A pair of Socks, complete, in half an hour.

And produces all varieties of knit goods, from an Infant's Stocking, Mitten or Glove, to a Lady's Shawl or Hood. [illegible]

Salesrooms: CINCINNATI, 148 W. Fourth st.; CHICAGO, 128 S. Clark st.

For circulars, address, with stamp,

Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Co.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

One hundred tons Erie Coal for sale at NINE DOLLARS per ton, delivered. Inquire of DOW, QUIRK & CO., 156 South Water st.

GET OUT OF MEXICO.

NEW SONG AND CHORUS,

BY

J. P. WEBSTER,

With an appropriately illustrated title page, showing our "Uncle Samuel" in the act of expelling "Max." from his imperial quarters at the point of the —— boot.

Price 35 Cents.

LYON & HEALY, Publishers,

Clark and Washington Sts.,

CHICAGO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. P. LAWRENCE

Has an interest with me from January 1st, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

Geo. A. Wheeler & Co.

GEO. A. WHEELER.

January 18th, 1866.

SORGO AND IMPHEE

SEED.

We offer (at wholesale or retail) CHOICE LOTS, carefully selected by ourselves, of PURE SEED OF THE BEST VARIETIES. Send for Seed Circular.

THE SORGO HAND BOOK FOR 1866,

Sent on application, free of charge.

BLYMYER, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]

JOHN A. MARKLEY, JOHN ALLING, F. M. ENDICOTT.

NOTICE.—[illegible] MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—The firm of HEFFRON, PARKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Foreign and Sealed Fruits & Oysters

[illegible]

JOHN HEFFRON, C. EAGLE, S. A. PARKER.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A. H. PALMER and WM. A. FULLER [illegible] GOSS & PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Jan. 18th, 1866.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY will [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Great Sacrifice!

A RARE CHANCE

TO

BUY CHEAP.

$150,000 WORTH

FINE CLOTHING

Marked down to

NET COST

AT

PUTNAM'S,

116 & 118

Randolph Street.

The proprietor, being about to leave for Europe, offers his whole stock for a short time at

NET COST.

You can now have an opportunity to purchase an outfit at extremely low prices.

Every garment marked in plain figures, and at

One Price Only!

AT

PUTNAM'S,

116 & 118

Randolph Street.

WILMINGTON COAL

Screened and delivered at $9 per ton.

Briar Hill and Erie Coal

Screened and delivered at $11 per ton.

PITTSBURGH COAL

Screened and delivered at $10 per ton.

LEHIGH COAL

LARGE & SMALL EGG, RANGE & NUT.

HILL & SINCLAIR,

188 SOUTH CANAL STREET.

100 Tons Coal Screenings

FOR SALE.

Address MORRIS COAL CO., 494 South Clark street.

CORN MEAL

The subscriber invites proposals for furnishing the Relief Department of the Y. M. C. A. with

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL

For disbursement among the Poor. Flour to be XX quality Winter Wheat, put up in ½ bbl sacks; Corn Meal to be 1st quality Yellow, in 50 lb. sacks—both delivered at some five different points in the city. Address O. C. GIBBS, Room 13, Methodist Church Block.

ESTEY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS

Are now considered the best instrument of their class. For volume and purity of tone, variety of expression, delicacy of touch, and promptness of action, they are positively EXCEL ANY REED ORGAN now manufactured.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Western and Southern States.

Clark and Washington-St., Chicago.

BURLAPS BAGS

For sale at BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 and 21 Lake-st.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Retail price 50 cts.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—A general stock of dry goods well laid in and bought at low figures, in excellent order, mostly whole pieces, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, will be sold at cost for half cash, balance in six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, for approved paper. [illegible] W. R. EDWARDS, 149 South Water street.

THE CELEBRATED SLUMBER SONG

FROM

L' AFRICAINE,

With English and Italian Words.

PRICE........................50 Cents.

Just published.

ROOT & CADY,

97 WASHINGTON STREET, Chicago.

L' AFRICAINE.

Just received Ditson's edition of the Libretto for the above Opera, with English and Italian words, and the Music of the principal airs.

LYON & HEALY,

Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago.

OIL REGIONS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I propose to spend most of the time for the next two weeks at Bothwell, C. W., the oil regions of Canada. [illegible] JAMES MILLER.

MEDICAL CARD.

Daniel T. Nelson, M. D.,

(Recently of Boston, Mass.)

[illegible]

GRANT'S PATENT SHIFTING

Buggy-Top Rail,

[illegible]

Shop Rights for Sale.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Agent.

CHICAGO BARREL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staves and Tight Cooperage,

Office—No. 98 LaSalle Street.

SPARROW M. NICKERSON, President.

F. L. UNDERWOOD, Sec. and Treas.

[illegible]

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

General Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

SALT, WATER-LIME AND STUCCO.

[illegible]

Office, No. 175 South Water street, [illegible]

PHILIP WADSWORTH,

Successor to LOOMIS & CO.,

[illegible]

SALT! SALT! SALT!

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

DR. J. P. BRYANT

Cures the Sick,

WITHOUT MEDICINES

OR

SURGICAL OPERATIONS,

AT

153 Dearborn Street,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)

CHICAGO, ILL.

ALMOST ANY CURABLE DISEASE CAN BE CURED WITH BUT FEW OPERATIONS.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

Dr. J. P. BRYANT, 153 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW SKIRT

FOR 1866.

A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double) Spring Skirt.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY,

Sole owners of Patent, and exclusive manufacturers,

97 Chambers Street, New York.

[illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

DEODORIZED and IMPROVED

PRURIGO LOTIO!

The Great Remedy for Itch.

It is a Liquid and Free from all Offensive Smell.

[illegible]

COAL.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

E. D. TAYLOR & SON.

[illegible]

LADIES' FURS

AND

BUFFALO ROBES

For Sale at Cost

BY

J. A. SMITH & CO.

SEND FOR THE

PATENT

Gutta Percha Enamelled Collar,

THE VERY BEST [illegible]

Gutta Percha Enamelled Collar!

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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" " " (per quarter)	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	[illegible]
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And one extra copy to getter up of club of twenty.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

The speeches and resolutions of the Farmers' Conventions at Morrison and Ottawa were strongly in favor of a channel of water communication with Europe of sufficient capacity to carry the products of the Northwest from Chicago to Liverpool without breaking bulk. This is a great idea—an idea emanating from a people suffering much, but accustomed to surmount difficulties, and determined to surmount those which now oppress them. We believe, as firmly as we believe anything still in the future, that such a work will be undertaken and pushed to completion within the next ten years. We believe that it would be done though the cost were three-fold greater, and the natural obstacles three-fold more formidable than they are. The surplus products of the Northwest will, of their own force, burst a passage way to the markets of the world. They will compel the opening of the cheapest possible route, and that route will of necessity be the cheapest which conveys the grain and meat to the consumer with the least handling and the least delay. We believe that the farmers are right in pointing out the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river as the route most likely to answer their purposes, and we shall lend our assistance to the accomplishment of this work, not merely because it promises to make Chicago a greater and more prosperous city than ever before, but because we think it is susceptible of demonstration that the desired result can be attained in this manner more cheaply and quickly than in any other.

Clearances from Chicago to Liverpool are not unknown to our trade. Years ago the trip was made by the schooner C. J. Richmond, and about once each year we have had a little craft (we forget her name) laying down on our docks an assorted cargo direct from Norway. Only the inadequacy of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals has prevented this direct trade with Europe from becoming larger and more profitable each season since the first experiment was made. An inland sea, second only to the Mediterranean in volume, discharges its waters over the Falls of Niagara and down the St. Lawrence river. The problem is, how to use this water at the falls and rapids so that it shall be safe for ships suitable for ocean navigation. And this is really no problem, for it has already been done on a small scale, and under conditions which prove that it can be done on a large scale.

Indian corn is now selling in our market at 23½ cents per bushel in gold. It is selling in Liverpool at [illegible]. Seventy-six and one half cents are consumed in getting one bushel from Chicago to Liverpool, which is practically a prohibition on the shipment of large quantities. Hence corn remains ungathered on many farms in Illinois, or is burned for fuel. But it could be transported for twenty-five per bushel, with a fair profit to the ship owner, if it could be passed around the Falls of Niagara and the St. Lawrence Rapids without transhipment. Here then is a saving of more than fifty cents per bushel (in gold) on the great staple production of the Northwest, to be effected by digging or rather enlarging a few ditches, and building a few locks, on this great highway which nature has marked out for the commerce of the Western States. It is impossible that the money, the enterprise, and the engineering skill should be wanting where the demands of economy are so imperative and the results so certain.

Allied with this enterprise, but not dependent upon it, is the proposed improvement and enlargement of water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. This work we look upon as half accomplished, for it is already begun. It is the natural complement of the St. Lawrence route to the ocean. It will be finished before the other. It will be in readiness to pour the treasures of the agricultural districts, washed by the Mississippi and its tributaries into our warehouses before any vessels shall be here to transport them across the Atlantic.

We are not now discussing the question how these works shall be undertaken and carried forward—whether by the National government, the State governments, or private corporations, or by all combined. The most important, as affecting the largest number of inhabitants, is the Niagara Falls ship canal, and as to this we think that the present session of Congress should not pass without some action looking to its commencement and energetic prosecution. Furthermore, we think that Congress will fail of its duty, in a lamentable degree, if it shall neglect to provide for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The British Provinces are only too anxious to concede it to us upon fair terms, and to co-operate with us in any effort to make such free navigation worth having. Let a beginning be made, and, in one way or another, the end will surely be attained.

A LITERARY INSTITUTE.

We have already alluded in these columns to the movement inaugurated by the working men and mechanics of this city to secure a fund for the erection of a building to be devoted to a library and reading room. No one will question the importance of such a consummation—important both upon grounds of political economy and moral reform, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with cordial and prompt endorsement. We are glad to know, also, that the Young Men's Association are moving in a similar direction and bending their energies to erect a building for literary purposes. While the need in the latter case may not be so pressing and imperative as in the former, the membership already occupying a prominent literary and educational position, still the city cannot be without such an institution, without detriment. Not many young men have the means to keep up with the few good books which are issued from the press, or to secure the reading of the home and foreign periodicals and the daily metropolitan journals. Therefore as a centre of elevated literary taste and scholastic ease, and especially as affording young men from the country a place where they may spend their evenings with profit to themselves and diffusing information among the people at large by means of popular lectures, such a building becomes a palpable necessity.

But the question naturally arises will not one or both these institutions fail to secure the desired results, acting independently of each other in the matter of soliciting subscriptions? The contributions of funds must in the nature of things come from one and the same class in each case, and much as our moneyed men may appreciate the objects and desire their attainment, it is out of the question to expect them to contribute to each, in these days of taxation and constant demands for money.

It seems to us there is one plain and practical way in which this difficulty may be obviated. Let the friends of the proposed Mechanics' Institute, and the friends and active members of the Young Men's Association, join hands and unite their forces in a combined and hearty effort to erect a building which shall at the same time subserve their necessities and be an ornament to the city, and we make little question of their success. In the one case the first comer only will be likely to obtain any contributions, in the other, each will share alike. Moneyed men will contribute with more alacrity. The fund raised will be correspondingly larger and the building will be an accomplished fact beyond cavil. In any other plan there is imminent danger of each scheme failing.

And it is not alone on these grounds of policy and economy that we urge this action. There is an eminent fitness in the union of the two societies in the same building. Their objects are virtually the same although moving in different spheres to accomplish them. Their relations are closely interwoven and in a large degree they are mutually dependent, the one upon the other. The literary man needs the mechanical sciences, the mechanic needs the repose of literary thought. The literary man will bring more acumen and mental activity to his researches, the blacksmith or machinist will be better artisans from their contact with literature. In this progressive age, the mechanic should no longer stand solitary by his sledge and anvil, nor the literary [illegible] in his cell. Each will be better for an [illegible] with the other.

[illegible]

EXTENDING THE SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House of Representatives by the overwhelming vote of 116 to 54 have done their part toward extending the suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia. The bill as it passed the House provides:

"That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word 'white' shall be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in such District on account of color.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that all acts of Congress, and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and annulled."

As there are no peculiar circumstances requiring that colored men should have any higher privileges in the District of Columbia than throughout the country, the vote is really a test vote, showing the views of the House on the question, whether the suffrage ought to be extended, and if so, under what limitations to the colored race in all the States. It may be safely inferred, therefore, that two thirds of the present Congress favor the extension of the right of suffrage to blacks, wherever they are satisfied they have the power to enact it. As with the abolition of the slave trade, and of slavery, the District of Columbia is made the test case—the entering wedge. The policy which is carried out there, will in due time be extended to the entire country. Large as was the majority in the House, we believe it will be nearly as large in the Senate, and as the bill in no way conflicts with the expressed sentiments of the President, but on the contrary accords with them, it will doubtless soon become a law.

Many of the advocates of the extension of the suffrage will be surprised, that in the face of the very general feeling in favor of limiting the voting privilege to those who could read and write, had fought for their country, or paid taxes, so full a party vote should have been cast for extending the franchise regardless of these desirable limitations. Two causes probably account for this course. Congress is determined to legislate equally and absolutely, without regard to color, wherever it legislates at all. To impose these limitations on blacks, therefore, and be consistent, they must impose the same on the whites of the district, which would disfranchise, until they should learn to read, a number of white men who have heretofore voted. Congress seems to have regarded this as an ungracious task.

The remaining reason for this course may be found in the fact that the entire black vote of the district is needed by the loyal whites to overcome its secesh, pro-slavery and demi-rebel vote. Of course no evil that can result from allowing blacks to vote on the same terms as whites is to be compared with the nuisance of having the Capital under the local control of secessionists.

HORSE RAILROAD.

Mr. O. W. Bryant, member of the Legislature from Lee county, has waked up to the fact that it was not exactly the thing for him to have voted for the Chicago horse railway bill. Many members had found this out before. We are glad that Mr. Bryant has found it out at last. We print his letter in another column, which shows how he came to find it out.

Mr. Bryant asks us to point out the members who were paid for voting for the bill. As we did not disburse the money we cannot gratify the member from Lee county. We stated at the time the bill passed, that it would be incumbent on the next Legislature to investigate that question, just as the last Legislature investigated the Penitentiary swindle of the previous Legislature. It shall not be our fault if the next Legislature fails of its duty in this regard. We trust that it may throw all the light upon the question that any member, who was concerned in the passage of the bill can possibly desire.

Mr. Bryant insinuates that he was induced to vote for the bill by an article in the TRIBUNE of January 8, 1865, in favor of the bill. There are several reasons why this statement cannot be true. *First*, there was no such article in the TRIBUNE of January 8th, or any other date. If he refers to a statement in a Springfield despatch that "there was a disposition in the Committee on Banks and Corporations to ascertain what was the practice in other cities," with reference to horse railway charters, as the thing which induced him to vote for the bill on the *5th of February*, nearly one month later, after the city of Chicago had protested and implored the Legislature in every conceivable form of entreaty not to put so great an outrage upon her—after the Governor had vetoed the bill in a message presenting a perfectly overwhelming argument against it—after a remonstrance signed by ten thousand of our citizens in one day had been laid on the table of the House—then we say that Mr. Bryant must have been an inconceivable ninny. We dare affirm that no man ever attained a seat in the Legislature of Illinois who could face his constituency, upon an important vote, with such a reason as this. We have been accused by several members of the Legislature of having secured the passage of the bill by the violence of our opposition to it. Our only regret now is that we did not declare, before the passage of the bill, that every vote cast for it would be *prima facie* evidence that the member so voting had sold his vote and got the money in his pocket. In that case perhaps a few simple-minded members like Mr. Bryant would have taken the alarm and got out of bad company.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second Letter from Geo. A. Shufeldt, Esq.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It has been said that in the day of triumph, in the hour of victory, we of the North should be magnanimous; that we should extend the right hand of fellowship, the right arm of fraternal love—to our erring brother—to welcome him back to the protection of that Government upon whose life he had laid the murderer's hand—and as a mere experiment to test the sincerity and loyalty of these people, it were perhaps well. As an exhibition of moral greatness, there is no grander illustration in history, than the mere statement of the fact that since the close of this terrible war *not a single traitor has been brought to trial and punishment.* Of all the hundreds of thousands who have been engaged in this monstrous rebellion, and who have been confessedly guilty of crimes which have no parallel in the criminal records of the world, there is but a single instance in which a just punishment has been meted out. Henry Wirz, a poor, miserable instrument of the much greater criminals, was brought to the scaffold for the violation of the laws of war; but his principals, the more exalted traitors, have escaped their deserts. Davis, Lee, Yancey and Cobb, who inaugurated the rebellion, go unpunished, and so of tens of thousands of lesser note. But when this experimentive magnanimity failed, when we found these whipped traitors returning to the National Capital, demanding, with all the old insolence of the Southern chivalry their rights and privileges—when we found the Legislature of one Southern State seeking to re-enslave the negro, and that of another refusing to declare the ordinance of secession null and void, for fear of passing an implied censure on those who had framed it—then we had a right to say to President Johnson that this thing must stop. If these people are not sincere in their repentance, they cannot live in this country. Mexico and Brazil will furnish to you a salubrious climate and a government more consistent with your ideas of national prosperity, and the sooner you escape thither, and thus avoid the reward of your crimes, the sooner will our own nation return to harmony and peace.

We condemn the President, and we think justly, for persisting in a line of policy which had been tried and found wanting. For the mere trial of this course as an experiment, we have nothing to say; but after its trial and failure, to continue in it from motives which are now palpably apparent, is an insult to the popular principle, the success of which resulted in his elevation to the high office which he holds. The principles and policy of the Southern people were inimical to the safety of this Government. If secession and slavery could live, then the Government must die; and this was the question which was tried and determined on the fields of carnage and of blood.

Amid the agonies and dying throes of hundreds of thousands of America's patriot sons, this great question was decided and a voice went up to heaven saying, "America, thou art free." "Secession thou must die." And we now demand from the chief executive officer of this nation that we be awarded the results of the victory, that America shall be free, and that these upholders of rebellion—these traitors, slave-holders, and secessionists shall no more raise their heads unless to accept the scorn and indignation of a people too merciful to deprive them of a miserable life. Fort Pillow demands it; the dreadful dungeons of the Libby prison require it; and the nineteen thousand dead heroes of Andersonville claim a hearing to enforce it. If the President continues to resist this demand of the people, and to follow out his policy to the end, the same spirit of enlightened patriotism which sustained and upheld the Government in the days of darkness and trial, will arise and sweep him with an irresistible power to an obscurity from which there will be no resurrection until the sounding of the last trump.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1866.

THE McPHERSON MONUMENT.

To the Army of the Tennessee—A Card from Maj. Gen. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
AND SECOND SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEP'T TENN.,
MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 12, 1866.

To the members of the Army of the Tennessee:

As the armies were being broken up in July last, I was chosen in connection with others, to secure funds and build a monument to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Maj. Gen. McPherson.

The most of the troops were already turned homeward, and but little could then be done in raising money. Many, however, have since sent in their contributions, and it is our desire that the remaining members of the army, who feel willing to [illegible]

It is requested that all newspapers in the portion of country in which the Army of the Tennessee was recruited should publish this notice.

W. B. [illegible], Maj. Gen.

THE TARIFF.

Rejoinder of F. A. Eastman to "Protection."

"Unrestricted Intercourse"—The Northwest and its Future.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After an absence of a few days in the country, I return to find myself baled—whatever that means—and demolished by your correspondent "Protection." If the intelligent reader of his lucubrations had the same estimate of their merit that is immodestly claimed for them by himself, it would indeed go hardly with me. But, it is hoped that the public will place against his smart sophistries and unfounded assumptions the deductions of common sense, and arguments illuminated by reason. "Protection" is a practiced writer, with more ability than honesty, and more self-conceit than either; and it is certain that if he had real confidence in his case, he would not lay himself open to the imputation of cowardice, by withholding his name from the public. With his own features masked, he pointed to me with others, and dared me to the strife. Let him now throw off his disguise, and enter the lists like a man, prepared either to receive the praise usually awarded to the victor, or suffer the humiliation of defeat. At present, his comical affectation of boldness only serves to make his real timidity the more noticeable.

But his lack of manly courage is not all of which it is right to complain. Downright dishonesty is the principal element in his writings. Observe the manner of his argument upon the harmless phrase "unrestricted intercourse." He appropriates certain mere catchwords as protectionist capital, and swaggers down your columns with the air of one who conceitedly thinks his doctrines immovably established. In his first letter he seized on this phrase, and by attributing to it a meaning the reverse of the true one, labored to array popular passion against economical reform. He now mutilates my reply under this head, and by shameless misrepresentation, and a false quotation, endeavors to prove that the object of the League is to repeal all tariff laws, and as a consequence either bankrupt the Government, or resort to a system of direct taxation. The following is his quotation:

"I propose that commercial intercourse between this country and foreign countries shall be 'unrestricted' in the same manner as it is at present 'unrestricted' between Illinois and Massachusetts, viz., that no tax shall be levied upon Illinois, which goes for the benefit of Massachusetts, and not for the benefit of the Federal Treasury."

I am surprised that he attempts an argument upon the text even thus mutilated. Is he—are the Protectionists in favor of taxing Illinois for the benefit of Massachusetts, and not for the benefit of the Federal Treasury? But if "Protection" had not designed to impose on his readers, his quotation would have been the following:

"I understand that commercial intercourse between Illinois and Massachusetts is "unrestricted" at the present time, although Illinois whiskey is taxed $2.00 per gallon at the distillery, and Massachusetts cloth is taxed 5 per cent at the mills. We propose that commercial intercourse between this country and foreign countries shall be "unrestricted" in the same manner as it is at present "unrestricted" between Illinois and Massachusetts, viz., that no tax shall be levied upon Illinois which goes for the benefit of Massachusetts, and not for the benefit of the Federal Treasury."

As plainly as it can be dressed out in words, the principle contended for is defined. We are for taxing values in this country, and foreign values entering our ports, for revenue to keep the Government in motion and pay off the national debt. As all other nations support their Governments in the same way, and as most of them, at least, are as expensive as our own, there can never be an inequality, in this respect, between this and any other country. Trade, in the condition of things described, would be "unrestricted." It only becomes *restricted* when protectionist fallacies prevail, as in the present tariff, by which trade in most necessary articles of manufacture is, for the balance of the United States, limited to New England and Pennsylvania, to the great detriment of the Government and open robbery of the people. The duties on foreign iron are so enormously high that the domestic manufacturer is getting four prices for his iron, and still is beyond the reach of competition. Here it all is in a nutshell: Trade is *restricted* when (keeping to the illustration) the duties do not admit of the importation of iron, and the Government receives no sustenance, and the consumers of this article pay a bounty to Pennsylvania of $60, more or less, on every ton manufactured. Such is the case to-day. Trade is "UNRESTRICTED" when the greed of Pennsylvania is held in wholesome check by possible competition under a just tariff for revenue, the Government deriving its share of benefits, and the domestic manufacturer and the people brought nearer together on a plane of proximate equality. "Unrestricted intercourse" means a just Administration, sound national credit, fair profits upon domestic manufactures, equal taxation, and the costs of living reduced one half. Certainly there is nothing heterodox in this; and yet it was to realize these happy conditions of a well-ordered State—distributing the burdens and benefits of the Government equally among all classes—that the League was organized. The audacity of the manufacturers, as evidenced in the Senate the other day by Mr. Sprague, asking for a further increase of duties, will convince those who doubted before, that the enemies of class legislation did not take this first step a single day too soon.

But "Protection's" quibbling does not cease here. He answers, to my former assertion, that protective tariffs impose a tax on thirty millions of people to enrich one or two thousand manufacturers; that there are instead, of this latter class, one hundred and forty-six thousand. If it is conceded that he is right in his figures, his case is scarcely bettered, for it will puzzle even "Protection" to say by exactly how much (the same principle being involved) the wickedness of this policy is mitigated, by his showing that the number of those who profit by it is somewhat larger than was stated by me. But he is wrong in his figures. The struggle is between the great manufacturers—the manufacturers of cottons, iron, hardware, etc., *and the small manufacturers and the people.* Step into the first machine shop or stove establishment you come to in a walk through any city or village, and you will hear one and the same story. "Iron," so they all say, "is so dear that we cannot produce our wares at a profit, except at prices above what our customers are willing or able to pay." And if this class of manufacturers, those who do not share in the profits of, but suffer from, monopolies, are thus crippled by high tariffs, it follows that the laborer is injured too. If the employer is compelled to give three or four prices for his stock, he must screw down the wages of his help, or hold them to excessive hours of toil, or discontinue his business. This, therefore, is the people's own fight. It is an equally glaring mistake that the operatives in the largest factories are interested with their employers in protecting duties.

The operatives must live, and of course must work; and they are paid wages barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and this, no matter whether the duties on foreign goods are high or low. It is not in the nature of things that the operatives can ever be advantaged by the sway of protective principles. If they do gain a trifle in wages, they lose twice as much in the higher cost of maintaining their families. During the last four years, a period of unprecedented prosperity to the manufacturers, there has been no visible improvement in the condition of the operative class. The aspect of the manufacturing cities itself tells this tale,—for while the houses of the employers have become more and more magnificent, the tenements of the employes have grown more and more contracted and dismal. It is a link in our argument, like that which holds society together, that nobody but those who own monopolies are benefited by them. In any case, and anywhere, class legislation (and all protective tariffs are of that order,) only tends to make the rich immensely richer and the poor deplorably poorer.

I thought before I read the letter of "Protection" now under consideration, that your intelligent correspondent "J. H. L." had answered with sufficient force and clearness the witless assertion that reduction of tariff duties had ever been the cause of hard times. "J. H. L's" facts in your impression of Thursday last, ought to have settled this point decisively. Long credits and over-speculation caused the stringency in this city, and everywhere over the Northwest in 1857-8; and excessive debt, and fraudulent bank failures, in other parts of the country, caused the universal stagnation and distress of that time. You do not look to the thorn for grapes; and you have no right to look to a slightly modified tariff—modified some time in the last decade—for an explanation of the financial distress of 1857-8. I had always supposed that the confusion into which all kinds of business was thrown, here and elsewhere, in 1860-1, was occasioned by the depreciation of State securities, in consequence of the rebellion, acting upon the currency and taking from it one third or one-half its value.

The days of "stumptail" are not forgotten; those, and the days of 1857-8 were clouded by a similar disaster; and there was no more relation between them and the tariff than between the election to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln and the death of Prince Albert.

Surely, if "Protection" is not a demagogue, he is nothing. Hear him:

"There are 20,000 artisans in this city well employed at high wages, and now engaged in agitating the question whether they cannot comfortably subsist on the proceeds of eight hours' work per day. Let the present tariff be reduced to the standard of the Democratic low tariff of 1857, and we shall hear no more of the eight-hour movement until their employers propose it. Half of them will be thrown out of work, and the wages of the residue will be cut down to the starvation point."

It will be news to the "20,000 artisans" in this city, that their wages are "high" when prices are considered. "Protection" does not state the question correctly. It is not "whether they [these artisans] cannot subsist comfortably on the proceeds of eight hours' work per day." This is the question with the working men: Shall more than a fair day's work be exacted of them by their employers? In the above extract "Protection" falsely styles the tariff of 1857, a low tariff, but when he calls it the "Buchanan tariff" he is nearly accurate. The "Old Public Functionary" is a protectionist, and right welcome is my antagonist to him. But more properly speaking it was a protective tariff, (not so protective as the present, I admit,) framed by protectionists, and passed by a Congress of which Nathaniel P. Banks was speaker, and it received the votes of all the Massachusetts members, and of more than three-fourths of all the other members from New England—as "Protection" can ascertain by reference to the vote, on page 971 of the *Congressional Globe*, for the third session thirty-fourth Congress. The only effect of the added per centage of duties, has been to raise the price of sheetings and cloths, of iron in all its shapes—of every article, indeed, worn or used. The consumer is required to pay this higher price, for no consideration—for whom? To the Government? No; it is paid as a bounty to the manufacturing nabobs. The sole effect [illegible] a reduction of duties, would be to cut down materially the expenses of living without damaging any—indeed strengthening all—industries excepting those that have flourished as monopolies. With cotton cloth at 40 cents per yard there are no more printers, artisans, carpenters and blacksmiths, than when cotton cloth is but 10 cents per yard; and when, under the system we advocate, cotton cloth can be had for 10 cents per yard, the working man will keep the sum representing the difference between its cost now, and what it will be then (30 cents in every yard,) in his pocket, or lay it out in the education of himself or family.

"Protection" contends that the best tariff is that "which yields the largest revenue on the smallest importation of foreign manufactures." He is consistent in arguing that the tariff should be next to prohibitive, that, as the only result, a sum equal to the expenses of Government should be paid by the *consumers* to the *manufacturers* of domestic goods, and in addition, that the consumers should support the Government by paying taxes in a thousand different ways, while the manufacturing class enjoys a monopoly that is fast eating up the substance of the nation. But in this, as in every other attempt he makes to state his positions, "Protection" asserts a false theory in political economy. So far from being true, that "the tariff which yields the largest revenue on the smallest importation of foreign manufactures," is the best, such a tariff would be the most vicious one conceivable. *The tariff that would be best for the Government and best for the people, would be a tariff that should afford adequate revenue for all the Nation's wants, and on a just basis divide the expenses of the Nation equally between the manufacturers and consumers.* Such is not the present tariff. But such a tariff we must have, or soon become a monopoly-ridden and impoverished people.

I have now followed "Protection" through his entire argument. I think it is shown to be fallacious from beginning to the end. That shall suffice. It is not my purpose to go beyond him, and employ new facts and illustrations. One thing, however, is certain, viz: the people are thinking on this subject, and their thoughts are on the side of reform. They *feel* that there is something wrong in the financial policy of the Government. They *see* that to protect one class is to rob every other class. They *know* that they cannot long live under a system which exacts from every individual $4, when the Government wants but $1; and they are the more uneasy under this system, for the reason that they can trace $3 in every $4, ostensibly paid to the Government, directly into the hands of the monopolists. The anger of the people is rising, and when the storm bursts, "Protection" and his lordly clients will experience its crushing power.

It pleases "Protection" to insinuate that the advocates of reform, myself among the number, are damaging "the party"—meaning the Republican party. Of this I am certain the Republican party will lose the ascendency in the Northwest the moment it betrays the interests of this section. This I hope will never be the case. However, "Protection," by reason of his ability, will probably exert great influence on the future of the party; and whether that influence shall be thrown on the side of the masses, or in support of aristocratic privilege, is for him to decide. Not only he, but every one must decide. The question is upon us.

The feeling is general, and is daily becoming more intense, that the Northwest should assert itself without further delay. Our politicians have stood looking long enough toward New England and Pennsylvania, as slaves to their masters, for ideas, plans and policies. The future beseeches us to bestow more attention upon our own affairs. Illinois is a part of the mighty West, whose limit is the Pacific ocean,—let us, therefore, look toward the West rather than the East. Chicago is, and always will be, a commercial city, and the more free commerce is, the larger will be its population and the greater its wealth. Here is politics enough of our own. It is an ambition worthy of any man, to have some part in building the railroads, improving the water routes, and unfettering the trade of this vast tributary country. If the narrow policy of the protectionists is allowed to prevail, these improvements will be the slow work of a hundred years, and, when completed, will not possess one-half their possible value. It would seem clear, therefore, that so far as this is a subject for party action, there is but one way open to the Republican party, if it desires to retain its popular character, and that way is, to fling to the breeze the flag of anti-protection and anti-monopoly. At all events, in the future, the newspaper that would be the leading educator of the masses, the man who would be the popular favorite, the party that would hold the reins of administration, will have to reject the false doctrines advocated by "Protection"—will have to strike now, and every day, blows for liberty of trade, liberty for all men to buy and sell and work, not taxed for the benefit of monopoly—only taxed for the support of the Government and his own security.

FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

Reply to the President of the Chicago Free Trade League.

Progress of the Chicago League from a Free Trade to a Healthful Competition Tariff—Extracts from Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson on the Necessity of Protection—Also, a Chapter About British Free Trade—The Price of Wool—Five Hundreds of Millions of Taxes and the Effect on Prices.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If a pendulum is struck, its first oscillation carries it higher than it ever goes again from the impulse of that blow. It shortens its arc after each motion, until it finally settles down to a perpendicular. This mechanical law is being reproduced in the career of the Chicago Free Trade League.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE I find the following official and authoritative announcement of the present position of the Free Trade League, from its President, Dr. C. H. Ray:

"Not a member of that organization is in favor of a reduction of the existing tariff to *a point below that which will bring European manufactures into healthful competition with the manufactures of the United States*, to the sole end, that, while corn is 'ten cents a bushel,' the mass of the people, who are not interested in the enormous profits of manufacturing establishments, may be relieved of a share of the great burdens that they now bear. That's all they ask, so far as I know their feelings."

This is an entire abandonment of the "free trade unrestricted commerce" doctrine, on which the Chicago League first organized. The New York *Post's* followers have "gone back" on it, and have come over to the ground occupied by the moderate protectionists, who are also in "favor of such a tariff "as will bring European manufactures into "healthful competition with the manufac-"tures of the United States." On a fair application of this principle I can join Dr. Ray's League, and work heartily in it; but I want its name changed, so as to correspond with its new objects and principles.

Let it be called the "Chicago Healthful Competition League." I am in for that. I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds. I sincerely believe in the beneficence of open, fair competition in every pursuit in life. I am opposed to *prohibitory* tariffs on the one hand and to "unrestricted" free trade competition with the cheap labor and cheap capital of Europe on the other, because both systems equally destroy all revenue from imports; and while the one tends to build up an oppressive manufacturing monopoly in the United States, the other would bring financial disaster on the country, and force the wages of labor down to the European starvation standard. Let us avoid extremes in all things, and advocate the *juste milieu*—the golden mean. This is the safe ground on which to stand.

The only thing left for the club now to do, is to settle on such rates of duty on articles of European manufacture as will secure a "healthful competition" without crippling or breaking down our home manufactures, and at the same time will give the Government the largest attainable revenue. Gentlemen Leaguers, what is your scale of rates? Perhaps we can all join you, and send up to Washington the united voice of Chicago and the West. We have a member on the Ways and Means Committee from this city, and there are three others on it from the West, and we have one of the Revenue Commissioners also from this city.

The voice of the League may have influential indorsers in the halls of national legislation. Therefore prepare your proposed tariff. Be careful and judicious; be sure you are in possession of the necessary facts. Unsupported assertion and eloquent declamation will not carry much weight with the Secretary of the Treasury or the Financial Committees of Congress.

How much can the tariff be safely reduced without impairing its revenue productiveness? The tariff of 1846 was neither "low" nor "high," but was a "moderate" tariff. Take the three years 1854-5-6, it yielded just about $64,000,000 per year, on an importation of $310,000,000 of goods. The Buchanan low tariff of 1856-7, on an importation of $350,000,000 a year, taking the averages of 1858-9-60, yielded a revenue of $55,000,000 per annum. The present tariff, on an importation of $350,000,000 a year, is yielding a revenue of $150,000,000 per year. It is clear that the present is the *most productive revenue tariff this country ever had*, but it is not clear that it can be materially reduced without losing revenue. If revenue falls off under a lower tariff, domestic taxes must be increased to make good the loss, and thus what is saved one side is lost on the other, and we are as badly off as before. The only remedy for this dilemma is to reduce national expenditures, by making the Government economise to the utmost degree, whereby taxes and tariffs may both be reduced to some extent.

Allow me now to furnish the Free Trade League of Chicago, and its President, with a few landmarks and bearings that may be useful to them in their labors in revising the tariff:

"Our forefathers felt that they must have commercial independence, always denied them by England, or their political independence would be but an empty name. The necessity of a PROTECTIVE SYSTEM FOR THE STATES, was a main subject of deliberation at the first Convention, in 1786, of delegates at Annapolis, met to consider the formation of a Constitution, and also at the Convention of 1787, in which the Constitution was framed.

"Washington, as President, met the first Congress, clad in a suit of domestic manufacture, and the second Act passed by that Congress, had the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported: Be it enacted," etc., etc. This bill being passed, was signed by Washington, July 4, 1789, marking thus the great truth no doubt deeply felt by him, and by that august body, that the birth of political freedom should be followed by that of industrial independence, that a great nation might fulfil its high destiny—free and independent indeed. And Jefferson, made President by a rival party, was too broad in his views to differ from Washington on this great question. In his second message, he said: 'To cultivate peace, and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries, as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and to protect *the manufactures adapted to our circumstances*—these are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves.'

"The sagacious Dr. Franklin, writing from London to Humphrey Marshall, in 1771, said: "Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for manufactures and supplies. Here in England, it is well known and understood, that whenever a manufacture is established, employing a number of hands, it raises the value of lands all about; partly by the greater demand near at hand, and partly from the plenty of money drawn there by the business.

"It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers, and owners of land, to encourage our manufactures, in preference to foreign ones." Wise words, and true now as then.

In a letter to J. C. Cabell, in 1817, James Madison said, "The theory of 'let us alone,' supposes that all nations concur in a perfect freedom of commercial intercourse. * * No nation can safely do so until at least a reciprocity be insured to it. A nation leaving its foreign trade to regulate itself in all cases, might soon find it regulated by other nations into a subserviency to foreign interests."

Andrew Jackson declared thus: "Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the chief materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles essential to war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. Take from our agriculture 600,000 men, women and children, to be employed in manufactures, and you will, at once, give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe gives us. We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized."

COURSE PURSUED BY ENGLAND.

While urging free trade upon the world, England has always jealously protected her manufactures and does to this day.

In a speech to the House of Lords, Lord Goderich said: "Other nations knew, as well as the noble lord opposite, and those who acted with him, that what we (the English) meant by *free trade*, was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, *to get the monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.*"

"The policy that France acted on was that of encouraging its native manufactures, and it was a wise policy; because, if it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would speedily be reduced to an agricultural nation, and therefore a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively on agriculture."

So we learn from this precious revelation, that 'British free trade' REALLY MEANS THE MONOPOLY OF ALL MARKETS, AND THE BREAKING DOWN OF ALL MANUFACTURES, EXCEPT THEIR OWN. This English nobleman has at least the merit of frankness.

"In 1842 the famed tariff of Sir Robert Peel was enacted. Was it free trade? Let Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, answer: 'It was an attempt to make a general approach to the following rules: First, the removal of prohibitions; secondly, the reduction of duties on manufactured articles and protective duties generally, to an average of twenty per cent *ad valorem*; thirdly, on partially manufactured articles to rates not exceeding ten per cent; fourthly, on raw materials to rates not over five per cent.'"

Simply a reducing to order of a chaos of centuries of patchwork acts, a reduction of some duties in view of the well known fact, that, with such reduction, their well established manufacturers will still undersell the world and yet seem magnanimous, and low duties on raw materials, and articles partly manufactured, which of course, would help home manufactures.

But Peel himself said, in his speech closing the debate on the bill: "I do not abolish all *protective duties*; on the contrary, the amended tariff maintains many duties that are *purely protective*, as distinguished from revenue duties.'

"The tariffs of 1845 and 1846 were similar in their general tenor, but of less consequence; carefully protective, where necessary, reduced where no home interest was hurt thereby, reduced indeed sometimes to benefit home interests, by giving raw material cheaper to the manufacturer.

"In 1849 came, after long and warm debate, the virtual repeal of the corn laws, placing the duty on grain at a shilling a quarter, or three cents a bushel, where it still remains.

"The opposition to corn law repeal came from the land owners; but the manufacturers gained the day, for it was an imperative necessity to them. England cannot feed her own people; the factory workers must have bread, or the mills must close; stop those mills and down goes the vast fabric of British power.

"So the people had breadstuffs cheaper—a blessing to them, yet a protection to the manufacturer, called free trade."

No tariff changes of moment have since been made, and these are a slight foundation on which to base the boasted free trade claim.

When the British corn laws were repealed the inducement was held out by the English, and the hope entertained by our grain growers, that a large market would open there for our products.

But, in twelve years after the repeal of the corn laws, from 1848 to 1861, our exports of breadstuffs to England had decreased, in proportion to our population, almost thirty per cent—even by English estimate 27½ per cent.

During the same year the British imports of grain from this country were only one-fifth as much as her imports of grain from other countries.

Much noise has been made about the so-called "free trade treaty" between France and England in 1860, concluded mainly under the care of Richard Cobden, but that title is a strange misnomer.

The present French tariff, then decided on, though modified in many particulars, and reduced to a clearer system, more adapted to modern wants and customs, is yet carefully protective, and averages nearly as much as our own.

Earl Gray said of it in the House of Lords, "The advance France has made on the road to commercial freedom, is most inconsiderable. She retained her whole system of navigation laws, and bound herself to no duties on her manufactured goods, lower than 30 per cent and 25 per cent afterward."

THE PRICE OF WOOL.

But turning from these extracts from Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, all urging the protection of American manufactures as essential to national independence and prosperity, and from the confessions of British statesmen in regard to their humbug pretence of free trade, I shall now examine the figures on the prices of wool, as given by the President of the "Healthful-Protection" Free Trade League of Chicago. He quotes wool as ranging, at this time, from "45 to 62 cents per pound, in currency at 40 per cent discount, or 27 to 36 cents in gold." As currency is worth 71 cents in gold, wool at 45 cents is 32 in gold, instead of 27, and wool at 62 is worth 44 cents in gold, instead of 36. According to my arithmetic, wool is worth *twenty per cent more in gold* than the Doctor's figures make it. He also leaves out of his comparison the price of wool between August, 1863, and May, 1865. I call himself to witness that during that period wool ranged from 70 cents to $1.10 per pound in currency, or from 35 to 55 cents in gold, taking the averages.

The Doctor states the "average price of wool in this market for the five years 1856-'57-'58-'59 and '60, under the low tariff of 1857, at *thirty-five cents*, against *thirty-one and a half cents*—the gold price to-day!" But he is all astray in his figures. The present gold price of wool ranges from 32 to 44, which is *thirty-eight cents* on an average, instead of 31½. The price of wool in 1856, according to his own tabular quotations, ranged from 20 to 37, averaging 28½. Price in 1857 ranged from 25 to 42, averaging 33½. Price in 1858 ranged from 16 to 34, averaging 25. Price in 1859 ranged from 25 to 46, averaging 35½. Price in 1860 ranged from 25 to 47, averaging 36. Adding these averages together and dividing them by the number of years and the quotient is *thirty-one cents and six mills*—paid not in gold, but in Illinois stump tail.

Thus, I have proven from Dr. Ray's own figures that wool is now worth in gold *thirty-eight* cents, while during the five years, from '56 to '60, it averaged barely *thirty-one cents and a half in stumptail*. This stumptail was worth from 95 to 90 cents and finally it fell to 80, 70, 60, and disappeared. Reducing the stumptail to gold, the wool crop of the five years named did not average more than 27 or 28 cents in coin. Wool even now, at the present depressed market, is worth at least 33 per cent in gold more than during the low tariff years. And if we include the period between the summer of 1863 and the spring of 1865, we shall find that Western farmers received 50 per cent more in gold for their wool than during the years of the Buchanan low tariff. If they want the low tariff prices all they have to do is to petition Congress to repeal the present duties on wool. The manufacturers would be glad to have the duties off. Do the wool growers know how much those duties are? I'll enlighten them. Coarse wools, such as goat's hair and alpacas, worth twelve cents per pound the duty is twenty-five per cent; on wools over twelve and under twenty-four cents per pound, duty six cents per pound; over twenty-four and under thirty-two, ten cents per pound; over thirty-two twelve cents per pound, and ten per cent *ad valorem*. These duties on the grades of wool that compete with our's average a protection of thirty-three to forty per cent. Repeal those duties and the price of those wools will fall in the same proportion. So, if the farmer complains of the high price of woolen goods, he should bear in mind that the tariff on wool, laid for his benefit and protection, causes 33 to 40 per cent of the increased cost of the raw material wrought into woolen fabrics, and that he gets all his money back and far more, if he keeps many sheep. It is generally believed that wool will advance in price after the present stock of surplus goods, caused by the sudden stoppage of army orders, are worked off. I believe that within eighteen months the price of wool will range as high in gold as now in currency, providing, always, that the tariff is let alone.

The President of the "Chicago Free Trade League" introduced a table of prices in 1860, under the Buchanan tariff, compared with the prices to-day under the present tariff. He shows that present prices in gold are higher than in 1860. Certainly they are; and the reason is very simple. In 1860 the whole revenue of the Government from all sources was but sixty odd millions. Now it is *five hundred millions*, to pay off the army and navy, pay interest on the debt, pensions, and to defray all other expenses. And nine-tenths of this tremendous tax falls on the people of the loyal States. The ex-rebels are paying but a small part of it as yet, though they will pay a good deal more after their next cotton crop. How in the name of heaven can we expect to continue as cheap goods in 1866 as in 1860, with a Federal tax of five hundred millions to be added to the price of everything? The astonishment with me is, that goods are so low in the face of this enormous National taxation.

It is contended by leading manufacturers in iron, woollens, cottons and machinery that after deducting the various taxes, licenses and stamps which they are now obliged to pay on their business that the per cent of protection remaining is no greater on many things than was afforded by the very moderate tariff of 1846, and but very little higher on anything manufactured in this country.

The Government is deriving at this time, from taxes of all kinds levied on American manufactures over *two hundred millions per annum*. This is exclusive of income taxes. Free traders overlook all these facts and figures, when they are denouncing the tariff as "iniquitous legislation sanctioned by Congress under spur of pretended necessity." They see but one side of the matter, and wilfully shut their eyes to the expense of an awful war; to the three thousand millions of debt entailed on us; to the five hundred millions of taxes now being paid by the people to put our finances in a healthy condition; and then cry out against the tariff, hurling at it all the objurgations and anathemas furnished by our copious vernacular. They are combating innocent *effects* and dodging the guilty *causes*, and committing a serious wrong by misleading the public.

PROTECTION.

LETTER FROM BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 18, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your English correspondent upholds *free* trade with perfect consistency. But what can equal John Bull's assurance in preaching it to this country? Undeniably perfect is free trade in theory and would be equally so in practice under equable or favorable relations. The sole question is, how best to arrive at free trade in practice. Free trade between beggars—yes, what would that amount to—exactly what British free trade would inaugurate between pauper American agriculturists in the hands of merciless speculators and forwarders on the one hand and pauper British millions in the hands of lords of the realm and loom on the other. How is it, then, the United States are beset to practise free trade by this most modern and innocent apostle thereof? After having by dint of natural and artificial insulation and protection during long centuries, become the world's manufacturer and pursholder, just now when other people begin to learn and practise his magic arts in their own defence, John throws up hands and eyes in tragic, holy horror, and would disarm them at once by sweet moral suasion in behalf of "*free trade!*" Does he for once propose or dream of honest, genuine free trade based on reciprocal needs and the general improvement of the race? Does he say, "Come all ye, let us meet and reason together"—and to America, I will do as well by my workmen as you will do by yours, and I will furnish you as much raw material to work up for my citizens as you will for mine?" Of course John Bull is abundantly able to lead off in every philanthropic movement, and most certainly can afford to play an even game with any people. But no, nothing of the sort. He says: "Give me at home full sway for my system—for my mighty hoards of nobility, capital and skill—let me grind labor at home as I list, by tax and law and caste, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Abroad, let all the earth bow down to my great molten image of 'free trade,' sending hither tribute of their coarse, cheap, raw material, at whatever price I, as sole buyer, see fit to pay—and receiving therefor my manufactures at whatever price I, as sole maker, choose to affix!" Now is it not a little too bald and one-sided? Yet here is the whole argument in favor of modern British free trade reduced to plain English. Now let us test its soundness. We start with two common sense propositions: 1. The very soul and essence of honest free trade is destruction to monopoly, to every needless import or burden. 2. The glory of a civilized land is in it farmers and manufacturers, including of course all needed artisans and attendants. These two great classes are true natural allies inseparable yoke-fellows, brother producers and consumers *reciprocal*. The great social and political problem then is how best to place these two classes on the highest plane of perfect, intelligent working contact and harmony—each family and each community, each nation for itself—with fewest middlemen to be supported. When farmer and manufacturer flourish, all prosper. But how do we do this—by locating farmers in America and manufacturers in England? Why this destroys free trade at the very outset, burdens and monopolies breed, and swarm at every milepost the whole weary way. America and the west are largely, of necessity, agricultural. Why is New York city, Chicago, New or Old England any better market for agricultural products than the State of Iowa or Kansas? Simply because of a dense, manufacturing population. This manufacturing population is then the great overshadowing need of the West and to be courted, hastened by all fair means. In the light of this subject the perfect marvel is rather that certain States do not by law favor certain most needed home manufactures, say by exempting them from taxation. Among the first wants of a new settlement is an outlet, an artery connecting with older settlements—so doubtless our most immediate need is for increased facilities of transportation, controlled, too, for the common weal, not for soulless extortion. Farmers and home manufacturers having, as we have seen, a direct, permanent interest in common, why this insensate old Democratic effort to excite farmers against manufacturers—almost the only staple argument of our British Free Trade friends. How shallow! Cannot any one see that the cry dare not be against all manufacturing? That were too absurd—but it is *against your neighbor manufacturer, in favor of some distant one.* If against your country manufacturing neighbor, it is perhaps in favor of his distant city rival—is it against New England or American manufacturers, be sure—it is in the interest of the *Old English* manufacturer and British Free Trade! Nothing should be able to excite any possible jealousy in this country between farmers and manufacturers—it is impossible that one should flourish permanently without the other. Does either pay or promise great profits, how suddenly capital and competition regulate all that. Hence all this cry of taxing the many for the benefit of the few is most intolerable nonsense. Besides, who are "the many" in this country, and who dares tax them but their own servants, in their masters' behalf? Not so with this wretched dependence upon Liverpool and London bulls and bears—truly and fitly represented by these figurative titles. What care they for starving Irish, for factory or farm operatives, Christian or heathen, in any of their dependencies? What a shame that countless millions of God's noble image and likeness, even to the very [illegible] of the earth, must wince and bow and cringe and sweat, yes, it may be great drops of blood over their every insane whim and prank. [illegible] "Free" Trade is this! Would to heaven there were intelligence and homogeneousness among American farmers and manufacturers to combine as one man for common self-respect and defence, national honor and independence, as the true foundation for free trade. Free trade, like true charity, begins at home;—it first adjusts and strengthens all honest classes and interests there; knowing that in poverty and dependence it is utterly impossible to take care of ourselves or anybody else. What better, more absolutely perfect illustration of the cruel mockery involved in this modern free trade doctrine than is furnished right here among us by these railroad monopolies? No doubt they are to-day controlled largely by foreign or non-resident bondholders and directors, theoretically and practically in favor of "free" trade—but alas on what a merciless, devouring scale of freight rates *in their hands!* Insensate management, mocking the people's misery and majesty to its own righteous overthrow. Yet there could not be a better specimen of the practical workings of this British free trade, which simply means that soulless corporations and middlemen, lords and aristocrats shall handle and control, swarm and fatten on, both east and west, America and England, farmer and manufacturer alike! Their grandest study is to see how much more poor humanity can endure in their most skilful "free trade" leeching process. Nay, good friends—every ounce we yield or give them is but another millstone around the neck of *honest Labor* everywhere. That's so!

F. K. PHOENIX.

A LITTLE CATECHISM FOR LITTLE PROTECTIONISTS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Did you ever happen to see the "Catechism on the Corn Laws," published in England, in the year 1842, written by Major General Thompson, of the British army? England, you know, had a fair system of protection, if any system of protection can be called fair—that is, she protected all classes alike, farmers as well as manufacturers. She distributed her bounties and interferences impartially among all kinds of producers. In this country we protect only the manufacturing class. The Catechism on the Corn Laws was written to show especially the absurdity of protecting the agricultural class; but the questions and answers will serve quite as well in our own controversy. Let me give you a few extracts, *mutatis mutandis*:

Question.—What is meant by Protection?

Answer.—Laws which enact that the farmer shall not exchange his produce for clothing, except at certain shops; or not without paying a fine.

Q.—What are the effects of these laws?

A.—The same in kind as would arise from limiting the cloth used in the United States to what could be produced in Rhode Island.

Q.—What would be the effects of such a limitation?

A.—The highest prices of cloth and the lowest prices of corn—as is the case now.

Q.—Are not the increased profits of manufacturers a national gain?

A.—In the first place, all that they gain must be taken from somebody else, which can make no national gain. Secondly, the effect is to keep down the wealth of the community in the same manner as would take place if the wealth of the community were restricted to what could be produced in Rhode Island. The wealth of a country at a given time consists in the aggregate amount of articles of utility owned within its geographical limits, whether produced in Rhode Island or elsewhere.

I submit this little catechism for little Protectionists, and when they shall have digested it thoroughly, I will furnish them another short lesson.

ANTI-PROTECTION.

The whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts last year was 226,794½, against 274,857½ in 1864, showing a decrease of 47,951½, or a decrease of over 50,000 from the returns of 1863. While the number of barrels caught have fallen off, the quality of the catch has improved. Of the whole amount, there were carried into Gloucester 141,373 barrels, Boston 35,390, Wellfleet 17,556, Provincetown 17,603, etc.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has rendered a decision in a suit of a depositor against Jacob Barker, that Confederate money deposited with a banker created no contract which could be enforced by our courts, that such a transaction was [illegible] currency, to one of the means by which the rebellion was to be aided and promoted. The depositor, therefore, could recover nothing, and he was dismissed with costs. Judge Ilsley rendered this decision.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Geneseo Convention.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune—

I had the pleasure of attending the "Canal Convention" to-day at Geneseo, and while your reporter will no doubt give your readers the particulars of the meeting, allow me to contribute a portion of my observation.

The people seem thoroughly aroused on the subject of obtaining other means than those now existing, of transportation from the Mississippi River to the lakes. The meeting was well attended, and I never saw so many good looking men at any meeting. I do not mean handsome men, but men of brains and energy, apparently farmers or laboring men, with a slight sprinkling of the professional among them, all intelligent thinking, honest looking men. The feeling was unanimous that *something* must be done to remedy the evils of which they so justly complain, the practicability of a ship canal was pretty thoroughly discussed, with the final conclusion that a survey could only demonstrate the facts of its feasibility. A *canal* seemed to be the only relief contemplated.

Now I should not urge the thought that the days of building canals of such magnitude as the proposed one are gone by; and I beg leave to suggest that a much smaller amount would build a railroad from here to Chicago than would be required to build a canal. I believe also that a railroad would be better and of more service to the country. It is not the railroads but the railroad companies are the vampires that prey on the country. A railroad properly managed would not be oppressive in its carrying of freight. If a canal is built it will be at an immense cost to some one. It will be liable to damage by freshets at a time when it can be used to advantage. Ice will obstruct it for nearly half the year. It can never come in competition with the railroads in the passenger business, and can only be used about six months in the year, when no accidents by flood or otherwise occur to it, in the transportation of bulky articles. Let us have competition in the carrying business. Let the people build railroads for their own accommodation, not to benefit the stockholders, as is now the case, but the people. Let them see that the roads are economically managed. The passenger tariff should be reduced one-half at least, and such regulations adopted as would not make the passengers in a rail car feel as if they "had no rights a white man is bound to respect," and make them subject to the orders of every pug-nosed brakesman they chance to meet—as is the case on many of the roads running to your city.

But to prevent monopoly we must have competition. Build a canal and only the heavier articles of commerce will be carried by it. Build railroads and a competition is secured in all departments of comerce and travel. This is what we must have sooner or later,—what the progress and development of the country demand. And we can never return in this age of steam and iron to the ways of our worthy slow-plodding ancestors.

C. S. A.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 17th, 1866.

Editors Tribune:

Some of the soldiers of South Bend, Ind., who enlisted in the early part of the rebellion and who are readers of the TRIBUNE, have been watching Congress through your columns to see what they were going to do toward equalizing bounties respectively paid in '61, '62, '63 and '64. Of course we found the article in your issue of the 17th inst. headed, "Vast Increase of the Debt Contemplated." What ghostly foreboding must come up before the generous eyes of Gen. Schenck and the Paymaster General. Gen. Schenck says to the Paymaster General: "I have a very noble and patriotic object in view if it will not cost very much. I have a notion to show fair play to the boys in blue, whom we so much idolized while they were fighting. I have a notion to allow the first volunteers who went with no other inducement than $13.00 per month and $100 bounty, if they stayed two years and behaved well, as much bounty as the latter regiments or eleventh hour patriots who went last with *only* the sublime encouragement of $16.00 per month and a Government, State and local bounty of from five to seven hundred dollars. Now Mr. Paymaster General give me the figures, and if it does not cost much I will pay them all alike, because they are crying to me from all over the land for equal bounty."

Mr. Paymaster General draws himself up with all the precautionary dignity he can com-

FROM EUROPE.

News for Farmers and Stock Growers.

PROGRESS AND TREATMENT OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Failure of the Homœopathic Treatment—Surgical Treatment of the Plague—Hindostanee Treatment and Diagnosis of Rinderpest—Grain and Flour Markets.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1865.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is at present laboring under a very severe attack of holiday-making, and little is doing in our agricultural world beyond selling, killing and eating. The weather is exceptionally fine and invigorating, and people are madly enjoying themselves, as though cattle plagues were not yet invented and European harvests had this year been up to the average. This feasting and dancing cannot last at the present speed much longer, and we shall probably recover our senses in the course of another week.

PROGRESS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague has not taken a holiday, for its ravages are more untiring than ever. The Privy Council returns to December 16th, give us an increase of 698 cases, over and above those of the preceding week, the official declaration of attacks being 6,054 in the week ending Dec. 16th; 5,255 on Dec. 9th, and 3,828 on Dec. 2d. At this rate of progress, we may easily decide the period—and that at no distant date—when we shall have no cattle left. The epidemic appears to have decreased in violence in our Scotch and Northern counties and the metropolis, but to be increasing rapidly in the rest of the Kingdom. The disease in question is obviously due to the vast destruction of our herds in the localities first attacked, not to any abatement in the severity of the disease itself or the discovery of means of cure. The government and farmers alike are at their wit's end to know what to do.

FAILURE OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

The reported success of homœopathic veterinary practitioners turns out to be a very doubtful one; indeed, it will probably prove a total failure. The county of Norfolk has tried this system of prevention and cure in a thorough and liberal manner, inviting eminent homœopathists from the metropolis, and placing all facilities and means at their disposal. According to the Norwich *Mercury*, the Medical and Surgical Committee on the Plague have reported adversely to the system, adding their opinion that "the disease, it would seem, is not capable of direct cure, but of treatment in amelioration of its violence, as in the human subject; the return to health being dependent on the innate constitutional vigor of the animal." This reminds me of a lecture I once heard delivered before the N. Y. Academy of Medicine by the famous Dr. Stone, of New Orleans. The subject was "Yellow fever and its treatment," and the doctor assured his hearers that nobody had ever cured the yellow fever; all the physician had to do was to keep the patient from dying and then the patient would get well. No doubt he was right, but the information cannot be considered consolatory.

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THE PLAGUE.

Human sufferers have their Sangrados; why not also the bovine race? Next to the poleaxe and knife treatment, the apparently most cruel is that of the veterinary surgeon; but if it succeeds, the cruelty becomes kindness. One cannot help shuddering for the poor animals in reading the following statement, which is going the rounds of our papers. The operator is a Mr. John Parker, of Crow Trees, near Colne, in East Lancashire; but what scientific or other reason he had for his peculiar treatment we are not informed:

"It appears that a cow belonging to Mr. Preston, a neighboring farmer, had got to an advanced stage in the plague, and had been ordered to be destroyed. Parker, however, begged to be permitted to try a few experiments upon the animal, and he was ultimately allowed to do so. In the first place he took a knife and made an incision across the loins of the cow from one side to the other. He then drew the knife along each side of the ribs up to the shoulders. Then he made a deep cut in the neck, which penetrated close to the windpipe and gullet. Afterwards the wounds thus made were filled with salt and saltpetre. Next morning they were washed with salt and water, and then rubbed with vinegar which had previously been boiled. Parker next filled the wounds with "green salve"—a preparation well known among farmers. Immediately after the operation the animal showed symptoms of improvement; the skin and flesh, as far as they had been cut, mortified, and new flesh and skin rapidly re-formed. The animal is now healthy and eats well. Two other animals suffering from the plague have

THE FREEDMEN.

Southern Pressure for the Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau—Interesting Summary of Facts.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1866.

INDICATIONS.

The pressure for the destruction of the Freedmen's Bureau naturally increases under the policy of the President. Not here or northward so much, because the offensive features of its administration are not so evident to Northern apprehension, but in the reconstructed districts, where the regenerated States have been fairly weaned from the provisional breast, there is a rapidly growing determination to endure the surveillance no longer.

The recent action of the Kentucky Legislature in permitting, at least, the cordial reception of the resolutions declaring that Kentucky will not submit to the outrage, and directing the President to recall Gen. Fisk from her borders, although somewhat exceptional, and arising in part from exceptional conditions, is only a step in advance of the fast ripening sentiment in every Southern State.

Nor is this sentiment other than natural and inevitable—a mere corollary to the Presidential demonstration. If South Carolina is quite re-organized, and her most rampant rebels are her safest statesmen, the regulation of domestic affairs not only may be left, but ought to be left, to the State Government.

Meanwhile, authentic reports continue to arrive, and to multiply, which show the utter unreadiness of either employer or employe to handle the social question with safety. The standard of the employer is so far removed from the standard of the laborer, and each is so confident of the other's error, that if the two be left to each other, *force* alone will arbitrate; and whether one party conquers or the other, both will suffer, for force never seeks justice and rarely stumbles on it.

FURTHER INDICATIONS.

General Thomas has notified Governor Patton, of Alabama, that the Federal forces will be speedily withdrawn from Alabama and Georgia, and that *muskets and ammunition will be issued to the local militia*, and that the United States will feed the poor.

In Missouri at different times during t rebellion daily comes to light showing th last deaths they met, as different rema found and identified in many places. A time since two skeletons were found miles north of Columbia, Mo., identi Reed and Palmer; two others were found Grubb's Mill, northern part of Boone co Mo., supposed to be Erasmus Benton and Hoffman, two citizens of that county, disappeared in 1864, and were said to been hanged by a guerilla called Jim Jack

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTIES.

Official Correspondence.

Letters from the Provost Marshal General and the Paymaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the request conta your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting a p ed law of Congress for "equalizing the bounti all soldiers that have served during the war to press the rebellion," I send herewith the P ter General's and Provost Marshal General's re on the subject, containing the information yo sire.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANT
Secretary of W

Hon. R. C. SCHENCK,
Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, H of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5,

SIR: I have the honor to submit the follo reply to the question contained in the lett Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of December 30, ferred to me yesterday for speedy report:

First question. Of the number of men who been paid bounties, distinguishing whether $300, or $100 from the United States?

Answer. It is estimated, after a careful inve tion, that 1,722,700 enlisted men have bounties as follows:

1,156,869,	at $100	each	$115,
10,808,	at 200	each	2,
296,710,	at 300	each	118,
158,307,	at 400	each	63,
1,722,690			

Second question. The number of men wh received no bounties?

Answer. The number enlisted who have no bounties is 538,373.

Third question. What sum will be require pay to each soldier or his representative bring his bounty up to $400, or the largest paid to any one by the general government?

Answer. Six hundred and eighty-four milli hundred and ninety-seven thousand and thre dred dollars, ($684,197,300.)

Fourth question. What would be requ

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General Thomas must be presumed to have taken this most important step with the full knowledge and consent of the President, to say the least.

Yet in no two Southern States have outrages upon the freedmen been more rife than in Alabama and Georgia. If, therefore, the troops may be withdrawn from these States without injury to the people residing within their borders, and *arms and ammunition* may be issued to to the local militia to shoot negroes with—for there is no other use for either—then the same policy will be found equally adapted to the condition of every other Southern State.

INFERENCES.

Of course the authority of the Freedmen's Bureau will be respected just so long as bayonets are present, and just no longer. Not one day, not one hour, after the troops are withdrawn would the life of General Howard himself be worth insuring in any interior county of a reconstructed State.

Every line and every letter of the proclamation of emancipation is nullified by the President's action. If he were to issue a [illegible] formally recalling and cancelling the edict of freedom, the world would write him infamous. Such a course would be manly in its candor, if not in its result. The abandonment of those whose freedom has been solemnly *guaranteed*, in the hour of all others when it is easiest to defend them, but they are least able to defend themselves, is [illegible] in its every aspect, and explicable only upon the hypothesis of frightful ignorance, or of something worse.

The end apparently proposed, the organization of an administration party to which shall be welcomed without prejudice of antecedents, all white men willing to farm out their thinking to one man, may be gained; and that party may last until 1868; but the grave in which the party of Pierce and Buchanan went down, will disdain to receive it. The verdict of the next generation will be juster than this generation likes to believe.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Of course justice is to be done in the millenium, to those who are happy enough to be alive in that fortunate age; and some justice will be done to some people pending the [illegible] year; and probably more justice will be done a few years hence than now—always intending as objects of justice those who shall then be alive. The thousands who are now being shot, and drowned, and broken in pieces, must endure their wrongs as best they can. Poor souls, if they could only [illegible] years!

The discipline fostered by the President [illegible] wholesome for the nation as a [illegible], and possibly not finally so hurtful [illegible] to the blacks; thus God brings good out of evil without commending the evil.

If there is any capacity for self-assertion in the African temperament, it must be developed under the strain of these struggles and [illegible]. When the state of servitude was [illegible], there was a millstone about every [illegible] neck. Now the millstones are local and [illegible], and only hundred-pound weights [illegible] the rule. Liberty is not only lawful, but [illegible], if one can only by groping find it, and [illegible] be crippled or murdered in running the [illegible]. And so there is more hope, and [illegible] for hope, than there used to be.

INCIDENTS.

The Postmaster General has done a good thing in contracting with Mr. Charles H. Walker to serve the United States upon route No. [illegible], by carrying the mail from Milton, N. C., to Whitelock. Mr. Walker is very competent and trustworthy, and is the first black man ever employed by the Postal Department to carry the public mails.

Mr. Raymond has introduced a bill to amend the existing naturalization laws, by striking out the words which limit their operations to white citizens, so that black men can be naturalized and receive passports. The bill declares that all persons born or to be born in the United States, shall be considered citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, without distinction of race or color.

Judge Holt, in passing upon certain papers [illegible] submitted to him for recommendation, [illegible] takes occasion to declare that there [illegible] deeply seated and so widely spread a [illegible] of deadly hatred to the black race, [illegible] those who so lately held that race in bondage, and that the will to see them [illegible] without a protest or remonstrance is [illegible] and ready, that the Government [illegible] called on to carry out, with [illegible] resolution and sternness of purpose, undeterred by pretended signs of penitence, every measure having for its object the protection of this helpless people, which the overthrow of a treasonable war against human freedom throughout the world, has placed under its almost exclusive guardianship.

The order to Gen. Humphreys to rebuild [illegible] levees, and to employ in the [illegible] unemployed freedmen, [illegible] wages in each monthly, will [illegible] important problems [illegible] considered intri[illegible]. The order [illegible] after protracted conference [illegible] Gen. Howard and the President and the Secretary of War, and has the full sanction of Gen. Grant.

The kidnapping business upon the Atlantic [illegible] is but another indication of the tenacity with which the dying patriarchal institution [illegible] where shown. Negroes are kidnapped [illegible], smuggled to the coast and stowed [illegible] slavers for exportation to Cuba and [illegible]. Or is this a resumption of the African [illegible] journey in search of Christian[illegible]?

[illegible] Howard will leave Washington in a [illegible] for a lecturing tour in New England [illegible] goes at the earnest request of [illegible] and with the approval of the [illegible], to lay before the people in a popular way, the results of his Southern tour. [illegible] lecture has been prepared with considerable care, and will be found the most accurate [illegible] essay upon the condition and [illegible] of the freed people which has yet [illegible]. Gen. Howard is a man of [illegible] simplicity of character, but [illegible] childish, as some have hastily inferred. [illegible] of rare ability.

CHICAGO.

FROM QUINCY.

[illegible] and River Matters—Growth [illegible] Trade Aspects of Quincy in 1865—Manufacturing Enterprises—The Pork [illegible] Railroad Matters—The Secrets [illegible] Rebellion.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, Jan. 15, 1866.

[illegible] most variable weather [illegible] prevailed in this good city [illegible] more than a week. To-day it rains, [illegible], and squashy, and slippery; but [illegible] weather set in we had no [illegible] the 1st of November, and water was [illegible], therefore the weather is not [illegible] borne. The ice in the [illegible] breaking up and the river is rising. The ferry boat has made a few [illegible] foot passengers over the [illegible], have had narrow escapes.

[illegible] is going ahead rapidly, has now [illegible] inhabitants, the very best kind of [illegible] enterprising, industrious, [illegible]. But there is a loud call [illegible] capital, which could be most [illegible] employed in manufacturing. There [illegible] why there should not be as many [illegible] as there are tobacco factories here, [illegible] would make money. Paper mills [illegible] well here, and in short there is no [illegible] manufacturing business which could [illegible] made profitable. In this city we have [illegible] manufactory, and there is no [illegible] done in the country than is done [illegible] many flouring mills, whose brands [illegible] known East and West; distilleries [illegible], though heavily taxed, and prosperous, [illegible], tobacco factories, [illegible].

[illegible] pork has been very largely [illegible] this point, but such high prices [illegible] that few have gone into it this season [illegible] the pork that is brought into [illegible] very fancy. Prices ruling now are [illegible]. [illegible] much of the business prosperity [illegible] with regard to social advantages and school privileges, they are [illegible] reasonable person could desire.

[illegible] on the St. Joseph & Hannibal [illegible] have been temporarily discontinued [illegible] over which that railroad runs have [illegible] much swollen, the ice giving way; [illegible] have been carried off, and it is [illegible] will be. The St. Joseph & [illegible] Railroad is now under careful supervision, and when the trains do go, the [illegible] feel easy and safe.

[illegible] the Collector's books for the [illegible] of this district, that the tax [illegible] forwarded for the last quarter [illegible].

[illegible] a dangerous counterfeit of [illegible] currency, a $20 Interest [illegible] dated July, 1864, $20,000 of which [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] in Missouri at different times during [illegible] daily come to light showing [illegible] that they lost, as different [illegible] found, and identified in many places. A [illegible] time since two skeletons were found [illegible] miles north of Columbia, Mo., identified [illegible] Reed and Palmer; two others were found [illegible] Grubb's Mill, northern part of Boone co[illegible] Mo., supposed to be [illegible] and Hoffman, two citizens of that county, [illegible] disappeared in 1864, and were said to [illegible] been hanged by a guerilla called Jim [illegible].

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTIES.

Official Correspondence.

Letters from the Provost Marshal General and the Paymaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting a [illegible] law of Congress for "equalizing the bounties of all soldiers that have served during the war to suppress the rebellion," I send herewith the [illegible] General's and Provost Marshal General's [illegible] on the subject, containing the information [illegible].

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. R. C. SCHENCK,
Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reply to the question contained in the letter of Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of December 29, 1865, referred to me yesterday for speedy report:

First question. Of the number of men who have been paid bounties, distinguishing whether $300, or $100 from the United States?

Answer. It is estimated, after a careful investigation, that 1,722,700 enlisted men have received bounties, as follows:

1,186,868, at $100 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,606, at 200 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], at 300 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
155,167, at 400 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,722,690	[illegible]	[illegible]

Second question. The number of men who received no bounties?

Answer. The number enlisted who have received no bounties is 328,373.

Third question. What sum will be required to pay to each soldier or his representatives enough to bring his bounty up to $400, or the largest [illegible] paid to any one by the general government?

Answer. Six hundred and eighty-four millions [illegible] hundred and ninety-seven thousand and three hundred dollars, ($684,197,300.)

Fourth question. What would be required to give to each soldier, such highest bounty, in proportion to the time of his service?

Answer. Five hundred and fifty-one millions [illegible] hundred and ninety-two thousand and nine hundred dollars, ($551,392,900.)

The figures herein given are not perfectly accurate, nor is it possible to make them so, but, where exact data was not to be had, estimates have been made with so much care as to produce results sufficiently near the actual facts for all practical purposes.

I take the liberty of reminding the Secretary of War that the foregoing inquiries and answers relate only to the expenditure that would result from an attempt to equalize the bounties of the general Government, and if this object were attained, at the enormous cost shown above, it would be but a partial advance toward equalizing all the bounties (Government, State and local) which have been paid to men for enlisting during the rebellion. The subject of requiring the general Government to assume all the bounties paid, is already discussed, and if affirmatively decided, the present attempt to equalize Government bounties, if carried out, would establish a precedent for a further equalization, at the expense of the Government, of all bounties, and this would cost probably thousands of millions instead of hundreds of millions. I feel justified in saying that, in either attempt to equalize, but a small fraction of the money will ever reach the soldiers for whom it is intended.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1866.

SIR: To the inquiry addressed to you by Hon. Robert C. Schenck, under date of the [illegible] December, 1865, and referred to this office the [illegible] last, I have the honor to report the following approximate estimates:

1. "The number of men who have received, respectively, $400, $300, or $100 bounty during the war:"

1,162,620 have received	$100	[illegible]
10,066 have received	200	[illegible]
[illegible] have received	300	[illegible]
156,229 have received	400	[illegible]
1,720,341 men. Total amount of bounties		[illegible]

2. "The number who have received no bounties:"

Total enlistments during the war	[illegible]
Less the number who have received bounties	1,720,[illegible]
Gives the number who have received no bounty	[illegible]

3. "The sum required to pay each soldier or his representatives enough to bring up his bounty to $400, the largest sum paid:"

1,162,620 at $300	[illegible]
10,066 at 200	[illegible]
[illegible] at 100	[illegible]
[illegible] at 400	[illegible]
2,[illegible] men will require	[illegible]

4. "The sum required to pay each soldier such highest bounty in proportion to the time of service:"

Total number of enlistments during the war, reduced to the basis of three years' service, is 2,[illegible], at $400	[illegible]
Less gross amount of bounties already paid	[illegible]
Gives total amount required as	[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General U. S. Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1866.

SIR: In my report herewith submitted I have answered General Schenck's inquiries, but without remark or comment, as none were asked for. [illegible], however, without seeming unduly officious, I may venture to address to yourself some [illegible] tions which the proposed legislation to "equalize the bounties," in connection with the figures presented in the report, suggest to my mind.

The sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, *if even reduced by one-half*, give an amount of money sufficiently enormous and startling in its proportions to awaken the gravest consideration as to the expediency of the measure. It, indeed, it can be regarded at all practicable in the present crisis without entailing financial ruin.

It cannot be urged, in such view of the consequences, that the measure is expedient, nor can any more be claimed that justice to the soldier demands it.

All enlisted during the war have received the bounty allowances for which they contracted, at the beginning, when volunteers pressed upon the service, even beyond the demands of the Government, the bounty allowance of $100 for two years' faithful service was quite adequate to the condition of things at that time. Recruits at that day were untried, had seen no previous service. Subsequently in a special emergency rapid recruitments became necessary, and the great value of tried soldiers, of experience, and whose physical sufficiency had been tested, so commended itself to the Government, that the veteran inducements were wisely offered, (additional $300 to the veteran soldier who should re-enlist, and $300 to the recruit who should enlist in a veteran organization.)

It would seem poor justice to those veterans who responded to the call of the country in the time of her greatest emergency to bring up all classes of soldiers to their level of bounty allowance, ignoring all distinction between those who served only a limited period and returned to their homes, and those who, by re-enlistment, dedicated to the country their continued services, at great personal sacrifice, till the fighting should be ended.

It is certain that, to a greater extent than is now apprehended, such legislation will inure to the benefit of speculating adventurers, all over the land, who have been buying soldiers' discharges with a view to such anticipated legislation, and who are now doubtless covertly pressing its consummation.

The large bounty allowances thus far given, spite of the careful vigilance and scrutiny of the officers of this department, have led to frauds incalculable. It cannot be doubted that such extension of them as [illegible] proposed will give new impetus and opportunity to [illegible] that line beyond anything known to the past.

This subject presents another consideration of no trifling importance as the result of legislation to "equalize the bounties." The adjustment and payment of two millions of individual bounty claims, if done by this bureau with its present force, and with its war organization of clerks, would require for its performance indefinite years. It is no exaggeration to say that the payment of an entire organized regiment, in the prescribed manner, involves less time and labor than the preparation and payment of the average of one such individual claim, which demands, as they all do, a groping investigation through a long series of back files.

In these cases, and in these times, it will not do to rely upon the mere certificate of discharge in the claimant's possession and the facts therein stated. Such papers are now so expertly forged outright, or by material alterations on their face, as consummately to deceive shrewd judges. They must be corroborated by the record rolls on file. Furthermore, clear proof of identity in every case must be had to protect against fraud.

These bare statements will serve to give an idea of the magnitude of the questions attending this subject.

If further remuneration is persistently demanded for those who have not received the veteran bounties, would it not be equally satisfactory and largely more beneficial to the recipients to give land bounties? Such alternative would at least have the merit of saving the treasury and the credit of the public securities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. W. PRICE,
Paymaster General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

THE HORSE RAILROAD BILL.

Letter from a Member of the Legislature.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Quite a number of times during the last nine months, mention has been made in your columns of the *frauds* and *corrupt* doings of the last legislature. It has been stated that some members of that body, went to Springfield *poor* and came home *rich*. This, probably, grows out of the fact, that a majority of the House voted for the Horse Railroad bill. All the apology I have to make is this: All the members of both houses, from Cook county—Senator Ward excepted—voted for it. It was a local matter, and they assured me it was the *very thing* wanted by the poor of Chicago. Not until I heard Senator Ward's speech, did I know of any opposition. But when it came back to the House, lobbies appeared on both sides. Their statements did not agree, and, as I had no friends to please or enemies to hurt by my vote, I concluded, as it was a local matter, to be governed by the opinions of the members from Cook.

The most influential of them informed me that while they should vote against it, it was the thing needed by the laboring class, and the opposition came from the property-holders on Wabash avenue and a few other like places, together with the omnibus operators. The short article in the TRIBUNE of Jan 8, 1865, *in favor* of the passage of the bill above mentioned, also influenced me to vote as I did. But as some of the members from Cook—as well as the TRIBUNE—in a few hours turned a somerset in their opinions, others could not be expected so to do.

The TRIBUNE has, from time to time, without reserve, accused that body of fraud, and of being bought and sold. As late as Jan. 5, 1866, it stated that the members of that body, after expunging the Black Laws from our statutes went to making money. This is a thrust at the whole body.

Now, as one of the editors of the TRIBUNE was there during the session, and had as good an opportunity of knowing who was bribed—if any one—and who made money by his vote—if any one—it is but due [illegible] the individuals who were members of [illegible] body, and their constituents, that if [illegible] TRIBUNE knows the truth of what [illegible], that it should publish it to the [illegible]. Let the guilty may be known [illegible].

[illegible] for new railroads which [illegible] the House at the last session, was [illegible] with a restricted tariff; but that [illegible] was universally omitted by the Senate. [illegible] had concurred with the House in that measure, it would have taken one step for the people in the *right* direction, without being devoted to that "special purpose."

O. W. BRYANT.
Paw Paw Grove, Lee Co., Ill.

[illegible] SOUTHERN NEWS.

[illegible] ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA.

[illegible], of the 12th, says [illegible] Assembly of Georgia will convene in the capitol on Monday next. [illegible] members of both branches [illegible] through the "Gate City," on [illegible] the seat of government. The [illegible] to be an important one. The "code" [illegible] by the Commission appointed by [illegible] Convention for that purpose, will [illegible] of the time of both branches. [illegible] adopted as a whole, or with [illegible] but few alterations or [illegible] we shall be agreeably disappointed. [illegible] done, and comparatively the [illegible] will be a short one. We urge the [illegible] and Representatives to place implicit [illegible] confidence in their Executive; to [illegible] for the public good, and [illegible] by their acts in his patriotic purpose [illegible] Georgia with all the zeal and [illegible] nature. This done, and Georgia [illegible] recover, in part at least, that prosperity [illegible] which has been so severely blighted by [illegible].

[illegible] TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

[illegible] colored troops in this vicinity have [illegible] out and paid off. Nearly all [illegible] will leave for their homes in Alabama [illegible] other States. Several hundred took [illegible] on the Georgia Railroad yesterday [illegible], a special train having been [illegible] for their accommodation. The [illegible] of the whole country, and the peace [illegible] of this and other sections where [illegible] troops have been on duty, will [illegible] by the mustering out or removal [illegible].—*Aug. Con.*, 7th.

[illegible] EPISCOPAL CLERGY OF ALABAMA.

[illegible] with pleasure that we inform our [illegible] of the formal withdrawal of our re[illegible] under which Episcopal clergymen [illegible] laboring and that divine service [illegible] held in each of the churches of this [illegible]. The intelligence will create real [illegible] among that class, who have so [illegible] deterred from worshipping their [illegible] their own churches and according to [illegible] forms.—*Mobile Tribune*, 7th.

[illegible] OF FREEDMEN AT MONTGOMERY.

[illegible] celebration on Monday, by the colored [illegible], has had a good effect upon the freedmen [illegible] generally. The colored speakers, we [illegible] gave timely and wholesome advice, [illegible] which hundreds began to act that very [illegible], hunting up employers and contracting [illegible] for this year. We were glad to witness [illegible] stronger and more general disposition [illegible] on the part of the freedmen to [illegible] contracts. The idea of a distribution [illegible] lands has heretofore hindered the work [illegible] laborers; and this has been dispelled [illegible] Christmas and New Year have passed [illegible] lands given to the freedmen and no intimation [illegible] from any authorized source to that [illegible]. The Government nor the Freedmen's [illegible] has not held out any such idea; a [illegible] unprincipled, irresponsible men have [illegible] much to the injury of the freedmen. [illegible] thing is now working, doubtless, by [illegible] of this month, nearly all the freedmen [illegible] this section will have found good [illegible] upon the plantations, and the labor of [illegible] for the crops of 1866, will be commenced [illegible] in good earnest. So mote it be.—[illegible] *Ledger*, 3d.

[illegible] INTERESTING COTTON CONTRACT CASE.

[illegible] of much interest to the public, and [illegible] importance to officers of the army, [illegible] to grow out of one of the large cotton [illegible] contracts adjudicated by the Military [illegible] in Georgia. Charges were filed some [illegible] ago at the War Department against [illegible] Metcalf and William A. Beall, for [illegible], the alleged offence being the offer [illegible] parties of two hundred thousand [illegible] as a bribe to the Provost Marshal General [illegible] Georgia for a decision in their favor. [illegible] developments may be anticipated, [illegible] of the parties implicated in the attempt at bribery was the fiscal agent [illegible] Confederacy during the rebellion, and [illegible] to have the sagacity to make even sectional and sectional bankruptcy profitable [illegible] pecuniary point of view.—*Savannah* [illegible].

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

[illegible] affairs of Charleston, says the *News*, [illegible] becoming somewhat settled. Civil [illegible] government has been restored. Its Mayor [illegible] aldermen are in office. The military [illegible] to a great extent, have been withdrawn [illegible]; its citizens, exiled by the war, as far [illegible] means admit, have returned; its different [illegible] of business, as far as possible, have [illegible] reopened; produce is coming in—slowly [illegible], from the continued interruption [illegible] most important roads; houses have [illegible] reopened; the damages to streets and [illegible] from the protracted and terrible [illegible] bombardment, have been repaired.

[illegible] Prosperity North, Adversity South.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

[illegible] North is prosperous, more prosperous, [illegible] than it ever was before. Petroleum, [illegible] contracts, the market afforded during [illegible] for its manufactures, and the products [illegible], all conspired to increase its wealth [illegible], railroads, and all other works of [illegible] improvement are in perfect order. The [illegible] establishments, the equipages, the [illegible] appointments of the people are all [illegible] scale of elegance hitherto unknown. [illegible], restaurants, saloons, theatres, as [illegible] all places of accommodation and [illegible], are luxurious and attractive to [illegible] that is surprising. Many of both [illegible] tempted from the plainer pleasures of [illegible] to the countless places of amusement—[illegible] innocent, some guilty—with which the [illegible] cities are filled. The report of the [illegible] Police for New York city shows that [illegible] alone of that city muster nearly [illegible] of handsome waiter girls, numbering [illegible] twelve hundred, equipped with all the [illegible] charms and blandishments that [illegible] of that class know so well how to make [illegible]. The total number of these saloons [illegible] the number of visiters per day is set [illegible] at 29,950, and the receipts per week at [illegible]. This is but one item of luxury and [illegible] in one of the Northern cities. [illegible] report informs us that the number [illegible] "daughters of perdition is rapidly increasing"; that their dupes and victims are [illegible] by thousands, and are men who [illegible] "the best, most cultivated and [illegible] circles of society." These twelve [illegible] "daughters of perdition" are women [illegible] not quite lost all shame. The number [illegible] dens of iniquity, where all shame and [illegible] are thrown aside, ambitiously attempt [illegible] to supply their place by all the glitter [illegible] attractions of luxury and magnificence. [illegible] luxury and extravagance prevails [illegible] the whole North. How different [illegible] picture presented by the South!

[illegible] South is badly off, worse off by far than [illegible] was, or we trust than it ever will be. [illegible] It lost all it owned but its lands and [illegible] many persons lost these. Its currency and securities, in which all its people [illegible] interested, perished in an hour. Its [illegible] cattle and poultry even were destroyed [illegible] were in many localities as effectually [illegible] as if an army of locusts had devoured [illegible]. Its negroes, to the value of two thousand [illegible] millions of dollars, were set free. Its [illegible] and other public works were broken [illegible]. The elegant equipages that were seen [illegible] the war are no longer seen. The few [illegible] remain belong to strangers who have [illegible] among us, or to fancy men to whom a [illegible] is a sort of sign or advertisement. [illegible] There is no display of dress and no [illegible] to follow the fashions. Dwelling [illegible] look old and dilapidated. The [illegible] is defaced and broken. The [illegible] of amusement are for the most part [illegible], and the hotels are plain, modest and [illegible] unpretending. There are fortunately no magnificent saloons, no pretty waiter girls to [illegible] young men to their ruin. There are [illegible] shops, and an abundance of them—[illegible] they do not resort to such [illegible] to [illegible] them attractive. There is no extravagance, no attempt at display. The people are [illegible] and have the good sense to practice a [illegible] economy.

[illegible] vices are not the vices generated by an [illegible] prosperity. They are those developed [illegible] privation and poverty. We are now [illegible] those lessons taught in the severe [illegible] of affliction, and it will, perhaps, be [illegible] better for us, in the end that [illegible] had so rough a beginning. Economy, frugality, industry, punctuality, [illegible] morality are at present forced [illegible] us by the necessities of our situation. [illegible] hope that they will become the habits [illegible] governing principles of our lives, so [illegible] should we once more be blessed with [illegible] prosperity—and those are the means by which [illegible] attained—we will know how to enjoy, [illegible] but abusing it.

[illegible] Indianapolis *Journal* says the railroad [illegible] that city to Vincennes is to be built. A large [illegible] meeting has been held in Indianapolis, par[illegible] in by Calvin Fletcher, jr., John Carlisle, [illegible] Noble, and other citizens, at which great [illegible] and unanimity prevailed, and all felt that [illegible] requisite subscription would soon be raised, [illegible] the road was a certainty. The *Journal* [illegible] route is partially completed, being graded [illegible] to Mooresville, and the work is worth [illegible] thousand dollars. The road will cross [illegible] river near Indianapolis, and run down on the [illegible] side, through the richest bottom lands in the [illegible].

[illegible] formerly we sent 30,000 tons of rice to Europe [illegible] since the war, Europe sends heavily to us. [illegible] crops were everywhere lighter than usual last [illegible]. North Carolina, whose annual product used [illegible] 200,000 casks raised but 7,000.

[illegible]ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1866.

[illegible] to-day was generally dull, and the tendency [illegible] prices was downwards. There is evidently [illegible] strength in the general markets, for they [illegible] sink under the slightest indication of a [illegible] gold or an increase in the supply. Flour [illegible] dull and almost nominal. Wheat declined [illegible]. Corn was steady. Oats ruled quiet [illegible]. Rye was neglected. Barley was rather [illegible]. Highwines were quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Pork declined 50c per brl, and Dressed [illegible] per lb.

[illegible] Provision market generally ruled flat and [illegible]. The New York despatches had an unfavorable [illegible] on prices, and the break-down in the Cincinnati [illegible] market so completely discouraged operators [illegible] that it was almost impossible to [illegible] at a further decline. Thus far this [illegible] Cincinnati has been the firmest market in [illegible] the United States, but the heavy decline there [illegible] shows that even in that city there is an [illegible] in the trade. So far as Chicago is [illegible] concerned, the packers have generally sold when [illegible] they had a small profit, and the stocks in first [illegible] are therefore light. The experience of last [illegible] has not been forgotten.

[illegible] circles there is a general complaint [illegible] trade. The dry goods, boot and shoe, [illegible] and hardware houses are all doing a very [illegible] business, and merchants generally report collections [illegible].

[illegible] money market remains uncomfortably close, [illegible] as stringent as last week. The bankers are [illegible] discounting first-class paper offered by [illegible] customers at 10 ₩ cent ₩ annum, but second-class [illegible] paper is forced on the street, where it is [illegible] at 1½@2 ₩ cent ₩ month.

[illegible] demand for Eastern Exchange is active, and [illegible] is firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. [illegible] Bonds were sold freely among bankers at [illegible].

[illegible] opened to-day at 139¾ and closed at 13[illegible]. [illegible] following are the quotations telegraphed [illegible] Lloyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

[illegible] market for gold ruled dull and weak.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1866.

[illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

The Molasses Trade of the United States for 1865.

[illegible]

Provisions in Philadelphia—Jan. 17.

[illegible]

Provisions in Boston—Jan. 17.

[illegible]

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 17.

[illegible]

Boston Flour Market—Jan. 17.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVE., Jan. 19.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

WOOD—The market continues moderate and prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Maple, ₩ cord, delivered	$15.00@16.00
Maple, ₩ cord, in yard	14.00@14.50
Beech, ₩ cord, delivered	[illegible]
Beech, ₩ cord, in yard	13.00@13.50

WOOL—There is nothing doing. [illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodat'n	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom.	[illegible]	*10:00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. *Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.*		
Mail and Day Express	6.00 a m	11.00 p m
Detroit and N. Y. Express	†5.30 p m	‡6.00 a m
Night Express	†10.00 p m	10.30 p m
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE BRANCH.		
Morning Express	6.00 a m	11.00 p m
Night Express	10.00 p m	8.30 a m

† Saturdays ex'd. ‡ Sundays ex'd. § Mondays ex'd.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Exp's, via Adrian	[illegible]	*11:00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway.)		
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	*5:40 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	[illegible]	*10:00 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil's Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. Ex. via Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	[illegible]	*6:05 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	*7:55 a. m.
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Eastern Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:30a.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	*12:00 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

PEASE'S VEGETABLE

HAIR RENEWER

HAS NO EQUAL IN THE LAND.

A few applications of this Compound will change harsh, dry and wiry hair into the most beautiful

SILKEN TRESSES!

If the Hair is falling off, or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, all its former beauty. It completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, Hair-eaters so destructive to the roots of the Hair, and cures all Diseases or Humors of the Scalp. As a HAIR DRESSING, the RENEWER is unequaled by any other Hair Preparation

IN THE WORLD!

It being a purely Vegetable Compound, the Proprietor offers it to the public fully confident that it will bring back gray Hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged, and unlike other Preparations it renders the

Hair Soft, Moist and Glossy.

It is not a Dye; it contains no sulphur; it will not stain the skin a particle; neither will it [illegible]. It is the only Renewer in the Market that is open to your inspection. If you buy a garment you want to see it before you purchase. Why not also articles for your toilet? It does not smell of Sulphur, which is so offensive to yourself and friends. [illegible] EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PEASE'S RENEWER. USE NO OTHER.

J. W. PEASE,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, Nashua, N. H.

J. B. MASON, General Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

ja18-e443-3t TU-SA-TH 3p

G. VAN WAGENEN'S

Celebrated Horse Salve

For the cure of Foundered, Contracted, Split or Fevered Hoofs, Galls, Wounds, Bruises, Scratches, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending G. Van Wagenen's Celebrated Horse Salve, as being the best article that ever came under our notice for the cure of the above-named diseases:

[illegible]

Depot at FULLER, FINCH & FULLER'S Drug House, [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

CULL BOARDS.

We offer a good quality of Cull Boards, suitable for sheathing and roofing, for a little more than one half the price of merchantable boards. [illegible]

Jan. 13, 1866. [illegible] P. O. Drawer [illegible]

MUJAVIRO,

THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Special Notices.

Constitution Life Syrup.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same disease. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,
46 Cliff street, New York.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

Cure Fever and Ague.

No matter how severe an attack of Fever and Ague you may have, it must inevitably succumb to Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Hair Uprooted

From all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for "Upham's Depilatory Powder," and take no other. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful *black* or *brown*. It contains only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box. Mailed to any address for 85 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, by the use of "Upham's Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banish." Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 60 cents by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth st., Phila. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases from ten to twenty years standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Mailed to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Phila. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents.

A Bilious Fever.

A bilious fever is a serious complaint, but it is never a dangerous one if you have Radway's Regulating Pills at hand—as you should have if you use ordinary prudence. [illegible]

N. B.—DR. SKINNER'S TREATMENT OF BILIOUS DISEASES.

NEW YORK, January, 1866.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I have, during the past four years, used your remedies, and have recommended them to others for BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c. I consider the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills unequaled. The Regulating Pills are mild in their operations and thoroughly effective.

The first dose should be large enough to purge, say four or five, and each succeeding dose be diminished one pill, until reduced to one, and then repeated every day for a week or ten days. The cure of the patient will surely follow.

Yours, &c.,
DR. S. SKINNER.

Price of Radway's Pills, 25 cents per box.

Enterprise.

The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and HELMBOLD, the well-known Druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York City, and the reputation of the well-known HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS is co-extensive with civilization.

These Preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack" or "patent" medicines, or "secret" medicines; they are simply legitimate, scientifically-compounded preparations, which for their appropriate complaints are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are of the highest repute. [illegible] genuine merit. As

HELMBOLD'S NEW STORE,
next the Metropolitan Hotel,

In addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on Deposits of Coin and Currency, and particular attention given to the Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers.

Educational

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY

ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. Spring Term begins

February 1st, 1866.

Number of Boarders limited to 50. Thorough [illegible] for Music, French and Painting. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING, Auburndale, Mass.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, Grocers and Pork Packers, Dealers in Oil, Fish, Lard and Flour.

I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of

Bungs, Taps and Vents.

N. WHITE,
Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware,
107 South Water street.

TO COAL MINERS.

[illegible]

January [illegible], 1866.

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Of 89 Randolph street, formerly of New Orleans, La., is meeting with the greatest success. His rooms are continually thronged with patients from all parts of the country, seeking relief from the miseries entailed by various habits and indiscretions.

Dr. James eradicates constitutional Syphilis effectually and radically.

Dr. D. Richardson an old practitioner of Galveston, Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News*, says:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom House-st., New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time we have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were affected with chronic diseases, which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but, through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, readily yielded, and were permanently and perfectly cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, through letter or personally, for relief."

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 89 Randolph street. Consultations confidential. Dr. James has just issued a book on secret diseases, called "The Monitor, or Hand Book." Price, 50 cents. Will be sent to any address on receipt of price.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 241 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill.

To the Unfortunate.

I have the late Dr. James Cooper's Recipes for the cure of all Private Diseases of every name and nature. Price of Recipe, $2.00. Address D. W. C. COOPER, Post Office Box 2057, Chicago.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. *Signed William A. Batchelor, New York.* Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Partnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership under the firm name of

SWORMSTEDT, CORBIN & CO.,

For the transaction of a

WHOLESALE

GROCERY BUSINESS,

At Nos. 44 & 46 S. Water-St.

LEROY SWORMSTEDT,
Formerly of the firm of G. C. Cook & Co.
CALVIN E. CORBIN,
Formerly of the firm of J. W. Doane & Co.
STEPHEN P. LUNT.

MR. GARDNER F. SANDERSON retires, and his interest ceases in our firm from this date.
KENT, FOSTER & PECK.
Chicago, January 1, 1866.

Thomas C. Welsh and Prentiss M. Kent

Have an interest in our business from this date.

KENT, FOSTER & PECK.

Chicago, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF

PETERS, TINKLER & MILLER

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All amounts due the firm will be received by Andrew Peters or Considine Tinkler, and Andrew Peters will assume all liabilities of the firm.

CONSIDINE TINKLER.
A. PETERS.
JOHN L. MILLER.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1866.

The Commission Business will be continued by A. PETERS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Anton Herzog, of Chicago, Ill., and Myer Stern, of New York City, under the firm of A. HERZOG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is at liberty to sign in liquidation of the late firm.

ANTON HERZOG.
MYER STERN.

Chicago, January 15, 1866.

A CARD.—The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will continue the Manufacturing and Importing of Furs at the old stand, 25 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Thanking them for past favors, he hopes by prompt attention to their orders to secure their future patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
A. HERZOG.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—C. H. Cutler, late of the firm of A. L. Cutler & Co., Boston, and Henry T. West, are this day admitted with me as partners in the Wholesale Drug Business, under the name and style of SMITH, CUTLER & CO.

CHARLES G. SMITH.

January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. W. A. BIDDLE is admitted to an interest in our firm from this date. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE BRO'S & CO.

January 1, 1866. No. 56 Lake-st., Chicago.

Business Cards

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. No. 8 Loomis' Block,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES—Union National Bank, First National Bank.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

H. D. WALBRIDGE,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTRAN,

No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets,

CHICAGO.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES.

FLAGS

Of every description.

City Notices

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Court House, Room No. 16, Chicago, Jan. 13, 1866.

[illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

CHICAGO, January 20th, 1866.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of February, 1866, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

[illegible] guns, siege and sea-coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth-bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including [illegible].

[illegible] mortars, cast iron, 10-pdr., 24-pdr., 8-inch and 10-inch.

[illegible] shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister, for smooth-bore and rifled guns of calibres varying from 10-pdr to 15-inch.

[illegible] breech-loading carbines—Burnside's, Merrill's, Maynard's and North's, new and repaired.

[illegible] muskets and rifles, U. S. manufacture, new and repaired.

[illegible] foreign rifles—Austrian, cal. 54, new and repaired.

[illegible] smooth bore pistols, cal. 54, new.

[illegible] breech-loading carbines—Burnside's, Merrill's, Sharp's and Starr's.

[illegible] rifles—Henry's and Spencer's.

1,[illegible] muskets and rifles, U. S. and foreign manufacture, of various calibres.

[illegible] revolvers—Colt's, Remington's and Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.

[illegible] sabres and swords.

[illegible] rounds of ball cartridges, for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.

A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.

A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.

A lot of rope, tackles, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths' and carpenters' tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal, and at the U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 North-st., New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of all heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Brevet Col. U. S. A.,
Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MIL. DIV. OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QR'S OFFICE U. S. MIL. R. R.,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:

Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.

Sixteen (16) Box and Nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.

Same time and place—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz:

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther builders.

Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Hodgers' L. and M. Works builders.

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.

One (1) Locomotive Tender.

Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.

Same time and place—

Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.

Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.

Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.

Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).

One Hundred and thirty-three (133) perch of first and second class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above mentioned dates at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of Military Railroad Property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds; or when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bonds satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full description of the Engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. B. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY,
Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Ordnance Stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

[illegible] Carbines, various kinds.

[illegible] Muskets and Rifles, old and new, United States and Foreign, of various calibres.

[illegible] Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.

[illegible] Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.

[illegible] Cavalry Sabre Belts—worn.

[illegible] Cavalry Saddles—worn.

[illegible] Cavalry Bridles—worn.

[illegible] Belt Holsters, for pistols—worn.

[illegible] Cartridge Boxes, for pistols—worn.

[illegible] Cartridge Boxes, for carbines—worn.

[illegible] Slings, for carbines—worn.

[illegible] Sets Artillery Harness—worn.

[illegible] Sets Infantry Accoutrements—worn.

Also, a large lot of Appendages, for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal, and at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Capt. and Bv't Major Ord. Comm'd'g.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Extensive Sale of Dry Goods, Bedding, &c., in Original Packages. Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6th, 1866:

BEDDING—8,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed; 15,000 Hair Pillows; 47,000 Bed Ticks; 12,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles; 20,000 Mosquito Bars; 31,000 Pillow Cases; 22,000 Pillow Ticks; 30,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING—42,000 Shirts; 40,000 Drawers; 20,000 Dressing Gowns; 12,000 Socks; 10,000 Slippers; 10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES—34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback; 17,000 Roller Towels, crash; 1,500 Napkins; 3,000 yards Red Flannel; 1,500 yards Gutta Percha Cloth; 4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets; 1,000 India Rubber Cushions and [illegible]; 1,000 Air Cushions; 1,800 Canvas Blankets; [illegible] Cases; [illegible]; Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part of them are in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

Legal.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1865, Uranus H. Crosby executed a general assignment of all his property, [illegible] to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors [illegible]. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that proposals are invited for the purchase for cash, of the following described real estate:

First. The north half of lot eight (8) in block thirty-seven (37) in the Original town of Chicago. Also, the west [illegible] of a tract of [illegible] front and rear, taken from the [illegible] of lots [illegible], block thirty-[illegible], and may be [illegible] the right of way of [illegible] now established to [illegible], together with all improvements already made on said premises [illegible].

[illegible] Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block thirty-[illegible] in the Original Town of Chicago, [illegible]

Third. [illegible] except a tract twenty feet in width, from the east side of the last mentioned lot, as in Block thirty-[illegible], together with all the building on the east [illegible], together with the easement or [illegible] right to the said premises by [illegible] to State street, [illegible] upon a title established by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for $150,000, payable in five years from the 1st of January, 1864, with interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the tenants now in [illegible].

Fourth. Lots eight and nine in Crosby's Subdivision of the lower [illegible] of that part south of Sixteenth street of Block two (2) of Clarke's Addition to Chicago. Proposals for these lots, or either of them, [illegible] in the city of Chicago, [illegible], designated as follows: Beginning forty feet north from a hickory stake near the River and [illegible] on the boundary [illegible], north of Ranson Stevens' land, and running east [illegible] the River to the [illegible] Beach [illegible] north by [illegible] feet, thence west to the shore of the [illegible]. Proposals for this piece of land may be [illegible].

Proposals or bids may be made on or before the 5th day of February, A. D. 1866 in writing to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The condition of the title to any part of said premises may be ascertained by examination of abstracts of title in the hands of Hitchcock & Dupee, Counsellors at Law, No. 19 Portland Block.

L. AIKEN, Assignee.

Chicago, Jan. 5th, 1866.

SALE OF MERCER COUNTY BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an agreement dated January 2d, [illegible] by the ILLINOIS LAND COLONY, of the one part, and JAMES L. LITTLE & CO., of the other part, and the [illegible] day of January, 1866, [illegible] at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at 10 o'clock a. m., offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Illinois County Bonds, with coupons for interest [illegible] 55, 56, 65, 77, 79 and [illegible] County, for $1,000 each. C. C. COPELAND, Attorney for Jas. L. Little & Co.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, [illegible], 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP. Proposals will be received until the first day of March next, by his Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, for the purchase of the Land Scrip issued to said State, by the Government of the United States, for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in accordance with the Act of Congress, for the establishment of a College [illegible] for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in [illegible] ninety-eight thousand acres. Terms cash, payable in lawful money at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Maine at Augusta, or at the [illegible] National Bank, Boston, or in twenty days after [illegible] acceptance of offer. The scrip to be delivered at Augusta. Right to reject proposals reserved.

All offers will be directed to the address of the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine, and indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Agricultural College Scrip."

EPHRAIM FLINT,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 13, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of the 20th day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established in the Indian country, north of the Missouri river and south of latitude 40 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of latitude 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union and Santa Fé, New Mexico, and other depots that may be designated or established in said route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 106 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$200,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2 or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of agency at or in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

H. C. HODGES,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

AT THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE HOTTENTOTS

Have long used

B U C H U

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch Physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra,

For Female Weakness and Debility
For Prolapsus and Bearing
Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, and all Diseases requiring the aid of a Diuretic,

ARISING FROM A LOSS OF TONE IN THE PARTS CONCERNED IN ITS EVACUATION.

It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy

To cure these Diseases we must bring into action the Muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the Bodily Health and Mental Powers.

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from Infancy to Old Age, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes, in many instances, are unknown. The patient has, however, an

ADMIRABLE REMEDY

IN

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

B U C H U.

And when taken in Early Stages of the disease, none suffer to any extent. It allays Pain and Inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

It is the Anchor of Hope

TO THE PHYSICIAN,

And was [illegible] always so esteemed by the late [illegible] Dr. PHYSIC. The Proprietor with upwards of Thirty Thousand Unsolicited Certificates and Hundreds of Thousands of Living Witnesses of its Curative Properties, accumulated within Fifteen Years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact that

HIS REMEDIES

RANK AS STANDARD.

They do not need to be propped up by Certificates. The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS

Embody the full strength of the Ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These Remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, of Sixteen Years Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. HELMBOLD'S success is certainly prima facie evidence. His

DRUG AND CHEMICAL

WAREHOUSE

In the city of New York, is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city to give him a call and judge for themselves.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

SOLDIER!

SOLDIER!

OR

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN,

H

Your attention is respectfully asked to

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

We positively assert that it will restore to

Strength and Vigor

All those whose systems have become impaired, through exposure to hardships incidental to a military campaign, or who have become debilitated from the effects of fevers or sickness of any description.

It is the only Tonic in the market

NOT DEPENDING

ON ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

O

Its effects are permanent and lasting, and the cure once commenced will go on until completed.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

And Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

These Bitters have performed more Cures

O

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more Respectable People to Vouch for Them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

And will pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

F

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and [illegible] relief I so much needed and [illegible] be similarly advantaged [illegible].

Truly your friend, THO[illegible] FLORENCE.

L

From JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, [illegible] celebrated manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, [illegible] Canal street.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhoea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 1, 1864.

From JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters have given me ease when everything else had failed.

Yours truly,
JULIUS LEE.

A

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third seems to have confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce-st.

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 25 Shackamaxon-st.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced a great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From REV. J. S. HERMAN, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle $1, or a Half Doz. for $5.

D

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

THE CITY.

LANDLORDS.—Our readers will notice an advertisement in this issue for the letting of an immigrant boarding house. The parties advertising it are known by us to be perfectly responsible.

WALKER'S SHINGLE MACHINE seems to be very popular with the shingle manufacturers, judging from the large number of orders now filling. See advertisement of William H. Walker, in another column, headed "Information Offered," in regard to his justly popular shingle machine.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This veteran orator, and world-wide known laborer in the cause of temperance, has been engaged by the Young Men's Association to lecture at Smith & Nixon's Hall during the coming week. He will give two lectures only.

The sale of reserved seats commenced yesterday and will be continued to-day (Saturday) at Smith & Nixon's Hall. There are quite a number of very desirable seats still unsold.

FAST HORSES.—A magnificent picture of the celebrated trotting horse "Dexter," as he appeared in his great match against time, Oct. 10, 1865, has been received and is for sale at O'Brien's, No. 122 Dearborn street; also, an elegant print of "Hambletonian," "George Wilkes," "Gen. Butler," and in fact all the celebrated horses from "Lady Suffolk's" time down to the present. Patrons of the turf should examine this collection.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The next annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College will be held on Wednesday evening of the coming week in Smith & Nixon's Hall. The Valedictory will be delivered to a class of about ninety students, by J. Adams Allen, Professor of Practice. The diplomas will probably be presented to the graduates by Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney. The public, and especially the ladies, are invited to attend the exercises.

POCKET PICKING.—Last evening a gentleman coming down State street from the cattle yards, in a horse car, was relieved of his wallet, containing about seventy dollars in greenbacks. The car was very much crowded with passengers, one of whom, a young man of prepossessing appearance and insinuating address, is believed to be the thief, as he stood close by the side of the victim, and, though an entire stranger, was very communicative and confidential.

PROMOTED.—It will be gratifying to his many friends in this city to learn that Col. Dwight May, of the 12th Michigan Infantry, and recently in command of the post at Washington, Ark., has been promoted to Brigadier General, to rank from Oct. 24, 1865, and assigned to duty at Camden, Ark.

When through with military life, we learn that Gen. May intends to make Chicago his home, and resume the practice of his profession—the law—in which he has won high honors in a neighboring State.

ANCIENT EGYPT.—Prof. Holsington, the Nile lecturer, will deliver a discourse on ancient Egypt, her tombs, temples, and pyramids, in the Second Universalist Church, on the corner of Sangamon and Washington streets, on Sunday evening. The discourse will present in the form of a boat ride down the Nile, an account of the arts and sciences, manners and customs, institutions and religion of the ancient Egyptians, long prior to the time of Abraham and Moses, which the discovery of their ancient written language has recently brought to light.

"WE ARE SEVEN"—A WARNING TO SMALL BOYS.—We are assured on unquestionable authority that in the West Division, along one of our railroad tracks, within a distance of a mile and a half, there are seven lads with only one leg apiece, having lost the other in some form of accident connected with jumping upon trains of cars and haunting depot grounds, where trains were being made up. Whether this is the exact number or not, such accidents are too numerous, and the carelessness among lads that causes them, is of daily occurrence. One of these little unfortunates is making the best use of his remaining limb by skating on one leg, with an ease and agility that cause universal wonder. Nevertheless it is the fashion and in all respects better for boys to buy and wear their boots and skates in pairs, and it will be wise for them to heed the warning and keep away from the cars.

INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday morning the attention of some boys was attracted to the dead body of a newly born and perfectly formed female infant which was lying in an alley between Throop and Reeker streets, near Coolidge, in the West Division. When discovered the body was lying in a frozen pool of blood, and covered with a wooden box. The boys at once notified officer Remen of the Second Precinct police, who was obliged to procure an axe before he could remove the body, so firmly was it imbedded in the ice. Tightly drawn round its neck, with a double turn, was a cord composed of worsted flannel cloth, and, from the appearance of the child, little doubt exists that it was strangled to death as soon as it was born. As the officers entertain strong hopes of being able to trace out the guilty mother who thus brutally sacrificed her offspring, the Coroner has postponed the inquest for a few days.

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met in session yesterday afternoon, but failed to transact any business of importance.

John D. Bowers, Charles O. McLean, Jacob Meyer and John Klassner, having after a trial of thirty days proved themselves worthy of promotion, were appointed on the regular patrol force.

Frederick Mush, Frank Tower, George Sesse, John Sheldon, Jacob Nose and Joseph Hagerman were appointed special patrolmen on trial for thirty days.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the examination of officers Hendricks, Kemp, Bridgman, Carpenter and No. 98, on various charges made by various persons. Bridgman was suspended from duty for twenty days, Carpenter and No. 98 for five days each, and Kemp and Hendricks' trial was continued until next meeting.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Mrs. Sayers in the chair.

Mrs. Sayers remarked that Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of the Home, had many difficulties to contend with in preserving proper order at the Home, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent, Mr. Walker, be authorized to call to his aid the city police whenever there is occasion for their services to sustain the regulations of the Home, and shield it from impositions.

The resolution was carried.

On motion, Mrs. Shepley, Mrs. Hamill, and Miss Andrews, were appointed as a purchasing committee with a view to relieve the Superintendent from some portion of his duties which he was unable to attend to.

A medical report was received from Dr. H. P. Oggel, the surgeon of the Home, stating that during the past four weeks, seventy-one inmates had been under medical treatment. The medical department was in need of a few articles which it was suggested, might be obtained by donation from some of the wholesale druggists.

The report was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Richmond *Whig* of January 18th, learns that Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., a native, we believe, of Rockbridge county, in this State, and the inventor of the reaping machine, has made a donation to Washington College of ten thousand dollars, intimating an intention of increasing it if this expression of interest be met with corresponding contributions from other quarters. We quote:

"Mr. McCormick has, by this, as well as other acts, manifested the interest which true-hearted sons of Virginia will ever feel for the dear old Commonwealth, now dearer in her afflictions than ever.

"The Rev. S. D. Stuart has secured about nine thousand dollars in Baltimore, (heretofore mentioned in the *Dispatch*) and the Rev. Dr. White nearly eight thousand dollars in the Valley.

"At a meeting of the Trustees, on the 6th inst., it was determined to establish a professorship of Experimental Philosophy and Practical Mechanics, bearing the name of Mr. McCormick, and to fill this professorship, as well as that of Mental and Moral Philosophy, on the 4th Thursday in April.

"Gen. Lee is quietly performing his duty in diligent efforts for the advancement of the interests of the institution, to the admiration of the students, and of all who know anything of his exalted worth. The prospects of Washington College are very encouraging."

A Chicago-Made Piano—Foreign and Home Musical Instruments—"Hillers's."

Some six years ago, we believe, no little astonishment was created at an award, by a Mechanics' Fair in this city, of a first premium to a Chicago-made piano. Still better than a mere award, its merits caused it to be purchased on the spot by one of our wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, whose residence it has since adorned. It was a sensational fact among those who believed manufacture of this class of a slow growth and not to be looked for in a new Western community. There is no doubt that Mr. Kasner, the maker of this beautiful instrument, brought to bear the capital for turning out these instruments on a large scale, his name would stand to-day among the leading piano-forte makers of the country. He is certainly the Steinway of Chicago, with a delicacy, sweetness and brilliancy in his piano fortes that will win a way for them wherever they are pushed, with a breadth of capital and product that belongs to the older manufactories at the East. Mr. Kasner is certainly going that way, and if he choose to go slow, and to run no risks during the period of war and of changing values, he has not at least lost his time, as six beautiful instruments now in A. H. Miller's salesroom attest. They are to be found in that department of fancy goods which Mr. Miller has made [illegible]

PETROLEUM HEATING AND LIGHTING.

[illegible]

RAILROAD STRIKE

The Michigan Southern Railroad Engineers---Eighty Men Quit Work---The Difficulty---Other Men Engaged---No Return Allowed.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned within the past two days in this city and Detroit by a strike among the locomotive engineers of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, which was carried into effect on Tuesday. The origin of the strike was the existence of certain real or supposed wrongs, which the workmen proposed to redress by quitting their employment in the event of the Company refusing to accede to their demands; and the result, so far, has been that over eighty engineers have by their own act been thrown out of employment. The trouble has been brewing for some time past. The engineers appear to have been dissatisfied with the government of the present board, and claim, among other grievances, that the amount of work imposed upon them by the Company is out of proportion to the number of men employed, that they have not been properly remunerated, and that a number of engineers have been discharged from the service of the Company without reasonable cause. This last clause appears to contain the real cause of their complaint. On Tuesday last, the Company discharged five or six men, for whom they claim they had not sufficient work, and it is alleged that the engineers, looking upon such a proceeding as a grievance, determined to take such measures as would compel the Company to reinstate the men, or abide the consequences. A meeting was accordingly held, when the following resolutions were passed, expressive of their views and their determination to coerce the Company into submission:

January 15, 1866.

To the public and the officers and employes of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company:

Whereas, Since the appointment of the present officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad, unjust and unbearable rules for the government of engineers and firemen have been established, the following being some of them:

1. In many instances we are not allowed pay for work performed.

2. The same amount of work is imposed upon a much less number of men than were formerly employed to do the work.

3. A number of engineers who have been in the service of the Company for many years, and who have been looked up to by employer and employe alike as being at the head of their profession, have been discharged, and no cause assigned for their removal, making it necessary at many times for those who remained in the service of the Company to be on their engines from thirty-six to forty hours, *without sleep or rest*, thereby endangering our lives, the lives of the travelling public, and the property of the Company. We have also been informed by our officers that a still further reduction in the number of engineers and firemen now employed will be made, and that if we are dissatisfied we must leave the service of the Company.

4. We have decided upon the step we are about to take, with much reluctance, and not until all other means in our power to settle the matter had been exhausted. We have repeatedly appealed to the officers of the Company for redress, and have only met with still further demand upon our time and patience. If the state of affairs could exist as it did for years previous to the appointment of the present board of officers, we would be glad to retain our positions; but, under present rules and regulations, it is impossible for us to do so with safety to the public, and in justice to ourselves and the Company. We have hoped and waited for an improvement in the affairs which are to us of such vital interest, but have waited in vain; forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the engineers and firemen in the employ of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, if our requirements be not complied with, will accept the only alternative offered us by the officers of the Company, which is—*to quit their service*.

The Company refused to yield to the demands made upon them. They claimed that there was no ground for the grievances complained of in the preamble, and that they were justified in discharging the men, seeing that they had not sufficient work for them. The wages paid to engineers on the road is from $115 to $140 per month. The ordinary work required of them is to make the round trip from Chicago to Laporte, Ind.—160 miles—in a day, and for all work done over this time, they receive extra compensation.

The Company having signified their determination not to accede to the demands of the engineers, the latter accepted the proposed alternative and quitted the service in a body. The Board immediately set to work and engaged other men to supply the vacancies. This they succeeded in doing without occasioning any serious detention of trains. The freight trains did not run on Thursday, but yesterday they were nearly all in operation. Yesterday the company succeeded in securing a force of men sufficient to run the trains, and to-day the passenger trains will run at the usual hours from both ends of the road.

It was feared that some attempt would be made on the part of the strikers to prevent the newly appointed engineers from running the trains, and a posse of policemen were detailed to the depot in this city to prevent any disturbance. But everything passed off quietly and no outbreak occurred.

The railroad company have determined not to receive again into their employment any of the men who were concerned in the strike. They have succeeded already in filling up most of the vacancies from other sources, and in a few days they expect to have their road in full operation with a new set of engineers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment---Legality of Reform School Commitments.

Criminal Trials—Probate Business—A Guardian Fined for Contempt.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—The sessions of this Court yesterday were not characterized by the transaction of any business of especial importance.

No. 4. William T. Lindsey vs. Andrew Livermore. On trial.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hons. Joseph E. Gary and John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*

Durrin et al. vs. Wheeler. Action upon a grain contract. Jury waived by consent, and case submitted to the Court for trial.

The call of the calendar to-day will embrace the following cases:

106. Peters vs. Wheeler.
107. Studybaker vs. same.
108. Lunt et al. vs. Schooner Argo.
109. McFarlane vs. Saville.
110. Fisk vs. Kissane.
111. McFarlane vs. Ty[illegible].
112. Prescott et al. vs. A[illegible].
113. Goldsmith et al. vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
114. Cossitt vs. McDonald.
115. Croskey vs. Aldridge et al.

New Suits.—People *ex rel.* vs. Perkins. This was a suit instituted by Peter Fallon against George W. Perkins, Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed against defendant, causing him to bring into Court James W. Fallon, a son of the petitioner now confined in the Reform School. The boy was committed to the School on the 13th of May, 1862, by Justice Lewis H. Davis, of the Police Court, as a suitable subject for its care, discipline and instruction. Complainant asserts that his son has never been a vagrant or destitute of proper parental care; that he was never convicted of any crime punishable by fine or imprisonment, and also that he was committed under the misnomer of "McFarim."

By order of Judge Gary, the writ issued as prayed for.

Walworth et al. vs. Kilmore et al. This was an action of assumpsit instituted by James J. Walworth and Gustavus E. Bushick, against David H. Kilmore, Joseph W. Taft and William B. M[illegible] to recover damages laid at $100 for goods sold and delivered. A writ of attachment issued against defendants upon the ground of non-residence.

Kasson vs. Blake. An action to a plea of debt, in which damages were laid at $200 and debt at a similar amount, was commenced by William M. Kasson against John L. Blake. The *præcipe* only was filed.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.*—McCabe vs. Mackin—On trial. This was an action instituted by John McCabe against Thomas Mackin, to recover damages for wages alleged to be due for work done and performed in connection with some sewers in the North Division.

The following is the call for Monday, to be taken up according to the usage of the Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be no call to-day:

74—Gansel vs. Famulis.
75—Murphy vs. Ricketts.
76—Morgan vs. Moreau.
77—Stanly vs. Schenk.
81—Brubbs vs. Schmidt.
82—Cobb et al. vs. Bacon et al.
83—Same vs. Yarwood et al.
84—Harris et al. vs. Higgins.
85—Vecchelig vs. Binder.
86—Petrie vs. Petrie—divorce.
87—Petrie vs. Higgins.
88—Fleuget vs. Forsyth et al.
89—Rose vs. Holt et al.
90—Smith et al. vs. Fargo et al.
91—Brignoli vs. Gran et al.
92—Wagenberger vs. Kuhnen et al.
93—Strong et al. vs. Blodgett.
94—Fox et al. vs. Chi. A. & G. R. R. Co.
95—Spear et al. vs. Veloes.
96—Heffron vs. Few et al.
97—Lauer vs. Young.
99—Colby et al. vs. Butcher.
100—Colby et al. vs. Butcher.

New Suits.—Crangle vs. Magill. This was an action of assumpsit instituted by James Crangle against Samuel G. Magill, to recover damages laid at $1,000. Beyond the *præcipe* for summons no papers were filed.

Dwight et al. vs. Eddy et al. This was an action of trespass on the case instituted by George Dwight and Elizabeth Dwight against William H. Eddy and John Comfort, to recover damages laid at $3,000. Complainants charge that on the 6th of December [illegible]

FATAL AFFRAY AT WAUKEGAN.

Two Notorious Roughs Killed in a Saloon Riot.

A gentleman who reached this city last evening from Waukegan [illegible]

BON-BONS AND SUGAR PLUMS.

The Largest Candy Manufactory West of New York---C. W. Sanford's Mammoth Establishment.

Three Tons of Candy Made Daily.

A writer in an English periodical, recently, in referring to the discovery of a huge beryl in the United States, said "they must have everything there bigger than anybody else." So we do, and we may be allowed to take a little pride in it. We have long boasted the broadest lakes, the greatest rivers, the richest mines, and indeed a general sort of bigness known in no other land, and year by year the immensity of our resources demands increased power of development, requiring in turn a larger laboring population and more extended establishments for supplying their thousand wants. Our facilities for supply must necessarily be large, in view of our immense demand. Hence, branches of business which elsewhere are but of minor importance, and are in the hands of a number of small dealers, in this country naturally tend to large establishments doing a trade of hundreds of thousands each, sometimes millions, annually. Particularly is this the case in this great Northwest where everything naturally tends to unexampled vastness, and it is no mere boasting to say that Chicago has hitherto held the lead in this Titanic competition. It is unnecessary to refer to the authority of Sir Morton Peto or anybody else, for proof of this. But while all know just about how big our stock yards, elevators, etc., are, few are aware that there are being silently built up other branches of business equally surprising in their magnitude, establishments which challenge rivalry in any part of the country, if not in the world. Prominent among these is the huge candy manufactory of Mr. C. W. Sanford, No. 38 Randolph street, a great building, five stories in height with a fine airy basement beneath. Here are manufactured as much as three tons of candy daily during the greater portion of the year, and never less than two tons—an amount entirely unapproachable by any other establishment west of New York. The returns of the several candy manufacturers of Chicago are the best possible evidence of the magnitude of Mr. Sanford's business. They show that there are here no less than eleven wholesale manufacturers, and, taking as an illustration of their business the quarter including the months of October, November and December last, we find that in that time they returned to the Assessor the aggregate sum of $37,901.77, the tax on the amount of their combined manufacture. Of this sum Mr. C. W. Sanford is reported as having returned $20,200.41—more than all the other manufacturers combined by the sum of $2,598.25. The amount of manufactured candy, on which this tax was paid by Mr. Sanford was 210 tons. We very seriously doubt the ability of any concern in the same business in this country, even in New York, to show such a record. In the year past, Mr. Sanford, on an employed capital of a little over $100,000, was enabled to turn out half a million dollars' worth of his wares. Nor is the quantity thus produced the only great feature about Mr. Sanford's establishment. The quality is by no means an unimportant consideration. Recognizing that "success must be deserved," he has adopted the plan of making his goods perfect in purity and excellence of manufacture, equal even to the finest candies hitherto imported from France, or made the specialties in different lines of some of the large houses of New York and other Eastern cities. The different "lines of goods" manufactured by Mr. Sanford comprise everything known in the trade, from the cheapest, commonest and plainest form of stick candy, up to the finest *bon-bons*; and all exhibit remarkable excellence of workmanship, and are free from any of the adulterations too often practised by manufacturers of "toothsome dainties" for the young.

A visit to Mr. Sanford's establishment cannot fail to prove interesting to any one capable of appreciating its extent and the perfection of order which marks even its slightest business details. Entering upon the first floor, the visitor finds himself in a huge room, which may be styled the "out-going department," where the immense wholesale business of the house is mainly carried on. Twenty-five feet in width by one hundred and four in depth, it affords ample space for the tons of candies which are piled and packed in boxes on every side, for a long series of shelves, and a show case, laden with samples, and also for capacious offices in the rear. On the boxes, heaped like walls on either hand, may be read the names of all the principal cities and towns of the Northwest, West, South, and even some in the Middle and Eastern States, for verily Sanford's fame hath gone abroad throughout the land. [illegible]

[illegible] with those great ports on the opposite sides of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, without paying intermediate tribute anywhere; and in order to accomplish the work as plainly before us, unity of effort is not only necessary but indispensable. To make the mercantile character of Chicago a power in the land, and the Merchants' Exchange interesting to all of its members, it is but necessary that every one perform his part in becoming practically interested."

The following are the officers of the Exchange for the current year:

President—Henry Sayre.
Vice Presidents—James McKindley and C. B. Sawyer.
Treasurer—F. H. Willard.
Secretary—S. P. Farrington.
Directors—W. M. Tureman, S. Stephenson, J. Bradner Smith, J. W. Doane, J. K. Pollard, Robert L. Fabian, M. D. Gilman, T. F. Byrs.
Arbitration Committee—H. G. Powers, P. D. Tater, H. Jonsson, H. W. Hinsdale, G. M. Kimbark.
Committee of Appeals—W. H. Hibbard, Levi Shores, H. M. Thompson, J. A. Montgomery, A. H. Blackall.

WHOLESALE DRUGS.

A Model Firm—The Phoenix—New Establishment of Smith & Dwyer.

The enterprise and strict commercial integrity which marked the career of the men, who, in Chicago's early days, controlled her wholesale business, have fixed so firmly here the great trade of the Northwest that while the same principles are maintained, it can never be diverted from our noble Garden City. It is through them that Chicago has become great as she now is, that her arteries extend out into all this great West, and that the life-blood of her prosperity controls the commercial pulse of this great and rapidly growing section of our country. It must therefore be most gratifying to every one to see old firms in undiminished strength with weight of years, enlarging their capacities for their several lines of business to meet increasing demands, or as those who have laid our broad foundation of prosperity become enriched and retire from the active life of trade, to see others pursuing the same course, keeping up the same old and good reputation, and thereby attaining the same prosperity as their predecessors. Such instances might be cited in every branch of our numerous wholesale business, but it is at present only our purpose to adduce one among the wholesale druggists, as a fine illustration in point, of the success attendant ever upon honesty and enterprise. Years since, when Chicago was in her infancy, Messrs. Brinckerhoff & Penton established here a wholesale drug house which rapidly grew into one of the largest in the West. In 1860 this firm was succeeded by Messrs. Smith & Dwyer, at the old stand, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake street, and the new firm, prosecuting their business with true Western energy, still farther extended their connections until they had doubled that of the old firm. Not long since, their large establishment was entirely destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of some $300,000, chiefly, however, covered by insurance. This disaster affected them but temporarily—can indeed scarcely be said now to be regretted, as by a brief stoppage of their tide of business it enabled them to greatly extend their facilities and meet the constantly increasing demands upon them. Men were set to work in the still smoking ruins, immediately after the conflagration, and, in a very short space of time, the building was re-erected, in greater dimensions and with vastly improved facilities for their peculiar line of trade, so that it will now enable them to supply their customers, who are spread throughout the entire West and Northwest.

Their new building at Nos. 92 and 94 Lake street, is four stories in height, above ground, with a large basement and cellar running out under the pavement. The main office, sample room and retail department, are located on the first floor of No. 94, and the style in which this portion of the establishment is fitted up and furnished—with black walnut counters and cases, plate glass, gilding, carving and other ornamentation, is unexcelled in point of magnificence by anything of its kind in the country. On the same floor, in No. 92, is carried on the business of putting up and packing country orders, and it is noticeable, in this connection, that even in this time when many other druggists are complaining of the dullness of business, Messrs. Smith & Dwyer are literally overwhelmed with orders and this, although their new store has been opened now but a few days. The second floors of both buildings are devoted to the storage and display of perfumery, fluid extracts, herbs, fancy soaps, and a general assortment of miscellaneous things included under the generic title of "druggists sundries." The stock of these things kept on hand is peculiarly rich and comprehensive, and may be considered in no small degree indicative of the extent of the business of the firm. On the third floor are stored gums, seeds, roots and "proprietary" medicines (a pleasant euphemism for patent medicines.) For many of the principal manufactured goods stored on the second and third floors, Messrs. Smith & Dwyer have the exclusive agency for the Northwest. A highly important branch of the trade is the supply of bottles of various sorts and sizes, jars, boxes, labels, corks etc., and these are here stored on the fourth floor. The infinite variety of articles included under each general head of the wholesale druggist's business is quite bewildering to one not initiated into its mysteries, and certainly not the least complex is that which would be thought most simple—that of this fourth floor. Nothing but the most perfect system and constant care for order can possibly keep in any degree of practicability the vast stock here on hand, and none can look upon it without a feeling of sincere admiration. In the large basement and cellar are stored the heavy goods and fluids, paints, turpentine, oils, varnishes, borax, sal soda, soda ash, medicinal wines and liquors, and a multitude of other things, as the auctioneers say, "too numerous to mention."

We have thus enumerated the main branches of Messrs. Smith & Dwyer's business, and stated the manner in which their vast stock is disposed for convenience in filling orders of dealers, and we cannot in conclusion refrain from reverting to the fact that the great increase of their trade, doubled half a dozen times in as many years, has been entirely attributable to their perfect reliability, their liberality and promptitude in business matters, and their enterprise, so happily illustrated in their prompt recovery from all the disasters of a sweeping conflagration. Dealers with them will find that they are able to supply at much lower than ordinary rates, the very best qualities of everything included in their business.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Another large house greeted the African last evening in spite of the disagreeable weather, and the performance continues to show improvement. It will be repeated this evening for the last time.

MUSEUM.—Last evening Miss Josephine Henry took a benefit at the Museum, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, there was a full house. The bill was an attractive one, including the domestic drama of "The Cricket on the Hearth" and the "Widow's Victim." The former is an adaptation from Dickens' popular Christmas story of that name, and its dramatizer has been peculiarly happy in retaining some of the best scenes, as well as much of the beautiful language with which the story abounds. "John Peerybingle" was effectively rendered by Mr. Frank Aiken, and Mr. A. D. Bradley gave an excellent rendition of "Caleb Plummer." [illegible] Mr. Bradley's comic personations by that proneness to indulge in a grin which always precedes his utterance of a "funny" speech, and anticipates the effect of his jokes on the audience. He appears to desery a "good thing" from afar, and as its coming is too plainly evinced in his visage, he steals, as it were, his own thunder and destroys the best effect of a comic situation. The other characters in the piece were acted with unqualified approbation by Mr. McManus, Mr. Craig, Miss May Howard and Miss Josephine Henry. Mr. Craig's "Jolly poor boy" was perhaps one of the raciest comic personations which he has yet given. In the farce of the "Widow's Victim," he as well as Miss Henry, drew down well merited applause in the imitation. The same bill will be presented this afternoon, and in the evening with the addition of "Handy Andy."

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—John Brougham took his farewell benefit last evening at McVicker's, in the part of Powhatan in his own extravaganza of "Po-ca-hon-tas," in which he is inimitable. There was an excellent house and the performance was throughout greeted with uproarious applause. This afternoon a matinee performance will be given in which Brougham will appear. In the evening the same bill.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.—The bad weather and the attractions elsewhere operated unfavorably on the success of Miss Letitia A. Stephen's readings last evening. Her readings were excellent and deserving of a much better audience than assembled to hear them.

EIGHT HOURS.—A social ball and lecture on the benefit of the working men, or concerning the hours of labor to the eight hour scale, will be given in the hall of Lind's block, just east of Randolph street bridge, this evening. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

SKATING.—There was no necessity felt for going further than the sidewalks yesterday, for a thorough exercise in this agreeable sport. It was pursued under difficulties at the parks, and to the great pain of all who trusted themselves against their will by sliding on the streets. The pavements presented a smooth surface of ice all over, which was not wanted, while the parks suffered considerably by the intermittent showers of rain which fell in the course of the day. The skaters were disappointed and the non-skaters were worse than disappointed by the repeated tumbles which attended their efforts to move on.

The benefit to the poor, advertised for yesterday, at the Washington, was postponed till Tuesday next.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The week of prayer set apart by the churches of the land as a special season of petition for the saving influence of the Holy Spirit, was so much blessed to the good of souls that an extension of the original time was, in many places, decided on. Especially was this the case in Chicago, where a very general awakening has been observable among the churches. The Clark street church was well attended each morning and noon at the Union Prayer Meetings, and cheering reports were daily heard of the quickening of the dry bones in many a valley of our prairie city.

The second week, now nearly closed, has exhibited rather an increase than a decline in the interest felt. At the morning prayer meeting yesterday a unanimous vote was given in favor of continuing the meetings.

Rev. Prof. Bartlett will lead the exercises this morning; subject, "The Ministers and Teachers of our Sabbath Schools, that they may be blessed on the coming Sabbath." Rev. Mr. Tousey will lead at the noon meeting, and Rev. E. M. Humphrey, D. D., will conduct the exercises on Monday morning.

A missionary meeting in behalf of the church in Nebraska, will be held on Sunday evening, in St. John's Church (Episcopal) at Union Park, the services commencing at half past seven o'clock. The Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Bishop in this important missionary diocese, will deliver the address on the occasion. Bishop Clarkson has long been one of our most faithful and efficient city pastors, and it is due to him and the important work in which he has recently engaged, that the citizens of the West Division make the high esteem in which he is held, by a full house on the occasion, and a good collection.

Illinois Street Church.—A young people's prayer meeting has been organized and will be held every Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend and will be warmly welcomed. If you are Christians come! If you are not Christians come! Church on Illinois street, between Wells and LaSalle. Preaching on the Sabbath by the pastor. Evening services commence at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 [illegible].

Rev. C. H. Fowler, of the Clark Street Church, will preach for the Jefferson street M. E. Church in the Second Universalist Church, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Union Park Congregational Church, having for the past seven months been closed for repairs and enlargement, will be reopened for Divine worship to-morrow, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 3 p.m. For the present the Professors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, [illegible] have kindly consented to fill the pulpit. The opening sermon will be preached by Professor Haven.

The Mariner's Bethel is on Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin streets. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and at 7 p. m. Seats free, and all are cordially invited to attend.

The Madison Street Alleged Robbery.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to a report in your paper of Thursday, headed "Daring Robbery," [illegible] your spirit of fairness in making a proper reply and not a false statement. I will present you with the true facts, which at the proper time and place will be fully proved.

A man came into my saloon and partook of refreshments, and also invited two other persons to drink with him, and then paid for the same, twenty-five cents. After a short time he became very noisy and abusive. As he would not desist I ordered him to leave the house, which he did, I not having the necessity to place my hands upon him.

JOHN LICKEY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ribbon Stamps and Stamped [illegible] [illegible]

Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil [illegible]

[illegible] Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An Old Lady Friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—*Rev. D. Lane, Frankfort, Ill.*

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges.—Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits" although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Sold by druggists, chemists and dealers in medicines, at twenty-five cents a box.

Put the question generally to your friends, as to what preparation they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be SOZODONT. 'Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York.

Wanted Immediately, two pleasant furnished rooms and board in a respectable private family, for an invalid lady and nurse, within five minutes' walk of the post office. For the *right* place will pay liberally. Best of references given. Address, Dr. J. P. BRYANT, 155 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Cure Yourself of Dyspepsia.—This most aggravating of all complaints—a disease from which more people suffer and die than almost any other—has at last found its master. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure controls and completely cures it in its worst stages; no one who suffers from dyspepsia, sick-headache, souring and rising of the food, should be without it. Whilst in all cases of hard colds, stubborn coughs, sore throat, and all bronchial affections, Coe's Cough Balsam is the cheapest and best. These two articles are deservedly very popular with the masses.

Remarkable Young Lady.—The Magnetic Doctress, Miss Tonnesson, who was once called the Wonderful Child, has returned to Cincinnati, and established an infirmary on Fifth street, No. 423, near Mound, where she may be consulted, on all matters pertaining to life and health. She will give information of lost or stolen property, identifying the person or persons concerned with so much certainty as scarcely to leave a doubt of their guilt, and, when required, will go into an unconscious state and travel to every part of the world and hunt up absent persons, whether dead or alive; and through her will tell her inquiring friends their situation and whereabouts. She will guarantee to make permanent cures in all cases she undertakes. Cancers extracted, root and branch, without instruments or pain, or one drop of blood, in from four to twenty-four hours. Paralyzed persons made to walk in from three to nine days, and all other diseases treated with the same success, such as liver complaint, consumption, fits, heart disease, sight and hearing restored, and all diseases that flesh is heir to. All letters promptly answered, and medicine sent by express when required. Box 2,172, Cincinnati P. O. Through her extensive practice lately she has also secured the services of Madame Baker to assist her.

Go to our friend N. F. Merrill for Kerosene Oils, Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Glassware, etc., 71 and 73 Randolph st.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Railway speculation opened heavily this morning at open board. There was more pressure to sell, and the weakest stocks were Erie, Pittsburgh and Rock Island. At the Stock Exchange the market was more steady and rather better in some respects, with more demand for stocks generally. The stock market at second regular board, with the exception of Pittsburgh, was steady. Pittsburgh fell from 83¼ on the street to 81¼ at session, and afterwards sold up 82⅜. Dealings in this stock to-day have been very large and formed a great feature of the market. The board at last session was engaged in private business and did not open its doors until after hours for closing business.

MONEY.

Money continues easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and heavy on gold bonds, but steady on 7.30 notes, with a fair demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal and miscellaneous stocks quiet and firm. Gold closed at 1.30 p. m. at $1.36¼.

PETROLEUM.

The Petroleum stock market to-day was quite active and a large business was transacted. High priced shares were generally strong, and many stocks selling below $5.00 were better. There was an increased demand on mining stocks, and there was a sharp rise on some gold shares. Sales of Petroleum stock at the following rates: Benehoff Run, $10.10; Hyde Farm, 35c; Empire City, 45c; First National, $4.40; Germania, 25c; Ham McClintock, $5.30; Northern Light, 15.95; Oil Creek, $1.75; Palmer, $4.50; Pithole Creek, $11.50; Clinton, $1.35; Brooklyn, 25c; Adamantine, 80c; Commonwealth, 90c; Heidrick, 40c; Buchanan Farm, 50c; Bradley, 40c; Shade River, $5.80; United States, $21.00; Brevoort, $7.15. The petroleum market still continues exceedingly dull and heavy, at 33@35c for crude and 55@58c for refined in bond. No sales have transpired.

DRY GOODS.

The following were the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 31½c; Superior, 28c; Swift River, 27c.

Bleached Sheetings—Hill's Semper Idem, 36 inch, 45c; Clinton CCC, 40c; Newburyport, 33c.

Prints—Cocheco, 27c; Sprague, 26½c; Dunnell, 25c; Amoskeag, 25½c; Freeman, 23c.

Delaines—Manchester, 28c; Pacific, 28c.

Cambrics—Washington, 20c; Portland, 19c.

Brown Drills—Pepperell, 33c; Winthrop, 30c.

Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 33c; Bates', 32.

Ticks—Amoskeag ACA, 63.

Stripes—New York, 42; Eagle, 32.

Denims—Massachusetts, 45; Warren Brown, 38.

Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 46; Salmon Falls, 37.

Hoop Skirts—Meyer IXL, ¾ inch tapes, 30 to 40 hoops, 48 to 78; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48 to $1.18.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

ST. LOUIS—Trade very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA—Market dull and unchanged.

BOSTON—No change in prices; goods held firmly.

PROVIDENCE—Market steady; trade light.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.

FLOUR—Quiet, with a fair demand for Old Extra and Family. Sales new Extra at $8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand. Sales prime old Red at $1.85; No. 1 new Spring at $1.50. Corn active and in higher. Sales No. 1 shelled at 50c. Oats quiet. Sales No. 1 at 32½c. Rye more active. Sales No. 2 at 72c. Barley nominal.

COTTON—Quiet. Middling firm at 47c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm. Sales free at $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Dull, depressed and lower. Mess Pork held at $29.50@29.00, with sales of not well known brands at $27.75@28.00. New city Bacon quiet but steady. Shoulders, 15c; Clear Sides, 19½c. Bulk Meats dull and lower. Sales of Shoulders at 13½c; Sides, 15½c; Clear Sides, 17½c. Packed Green Meats, nominal. Shoulders, 9½c; Sides, 12½c; Hams, 16c. Weather too warm for transactions.

HOGS—Flat, with no sales. Live nominal at $9.00@$9.25 gross; $11.00@11.50 net. Dressed, $12.75@16.00. Receipts, 4,200 in pens, 12,000. Weather too warm for slaughtering.

MONEY—Close. Exchange dull at 100 discount buying, and par selling.

LARD—Declined ½c. Sales prime city at 17½c; Kettle, 17c.

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Jan. 19.

There was no improvement in the cattle trade today. The number of buyers from New York is small, and some of those are back empty-handed, while with but few exceptions, those who take cattle down with them have bought on some partnership arrangement with the sellers. Some sales have been made at a falling off of 1@1½c ℔ live weight from last week's prices, but the average decline may be quoted at ¾c, and sales slow. Walsall & Co. sold 161 Illinois averaging 1,250 lbs. at $7.50; 65 head, averaging 1,300 lbs., at 7½c—these would have brought 8c; 15 head, averaging 1,500 lbs., at 7c, and 4 head, averaging 1,600 lbs., at 6c. C. R. Rogers sold 38 head, averaging 1,050 lbs., at $7.40, and 36 head Kentucky, averaging 1,410 lbs., at 8¾c; 121 head prime Kentucky, averaging 1,350 lbs., at 8c; 16 head, averaging 1,270 lbs., at 7c. Dewey & Johnson sold 77 head Michigan, averaging 1,200 lbs., at 7¾c; 21 head, averaging 1,050 lbs., at 6½c; 36 head, averaging 1,175 lbs., at 7¼c; 47 head, averaging 1,325 lbs., at 7¼c; and 28 head, averaging 975 lbs., at 6½c. Not more than 100 or 500 will be bought for Brighton. Total receipts, 4,291 head.

SHEEP—Are down full ¼c ℔ lb., the range being from 5@8¼c ℔ lb., and the market extremely dull. Receipts, 10,000 head.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; shipped to New York, 3,700. Sales quick at 10@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—13@13½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.

FLOUR—Market remains dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market inactive and transactions very light. Sales at the morning board were 16,000 bu. at $1.32@1.32½, cash; at the noon board sales were 30,000 bu. at $1.32@1.33¼, cash, and $1.35¼ buyer's option, all month; at 4 o'clock, p.m., board was unsettled, with sales of 50,000 bu. No. 1 at $1.33@$1.33¼, cash.

PROVISIONS—Dull; sales of 300 brls clear mess pork at $28.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Declined 25c; sales of 1,000 at $10.50@10.85.

BUTTER—Quiet at 32c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 bu wheat; 1,600 hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.

TOBACCO—Active. Lugs at $5.50 to $8; ℔ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Double extra at $8.50@8.75.

GRAIN—Prime fall $2.00. Oats unchanged at 45c. Corn quiet. White at 75c; yellow at 75c; yellow and mixed at 73c. Barley more active at $1.35@1.40. Rye lower at 85c.

WHISKY—Lower at $2.28.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork at $28.50@29.00 ℔ brl.

HOGS—Dull. 965 head at $9.50@12.75; 400 head at $9.60@[illegible] gross.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, with an advancing tendency; white at $2.40. Corn—Receipts light and firm, with light supply; yellow active; sales at 80c. Oats dull.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard at 19c for Western.

WHISKY—Firm and excited at $2.30@2.31 for Western.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

MONEY—Easy at 6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull and heavy at 108½@109½.

GOLD—Steady and firm, opening at 136⅞, declining to 136¼, and closing at 136⅜.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Dull and rather easier. U. S. 5-20's coupons, 102¾; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 92¾; U. S. 7-30's, [illegible]; Treasury Notes 7-30, [illegible].

STOCKS—N. Y. C., 92½; Erie, 80¾; Hudson, 103¼; Reading, 102¾; [illegible]; Mich. S., 67¾; Pittsburgh, 81¾; [illegible], preferred, 97; R. I., 102.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Quiet and prices generally without decided change, at 48½@49c for middling.

FLOUR—[illegible] only to meet the home trade demand at $7.75@8.00 for [illegible] extra round hoop Ohio; [illegible] the market closing heavy.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; State and [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] $14.00@14.50 for new plain mess, and $21.00@22.50 for new extra mess. Beef hams firm: western, $40.00@45.00. Cut meats quiet: 15@16c for shoulders, and 15@17½c for hams. Bacon quiet: 14½c for Cumberland cut and 15c for bellies. Dressed hogs quiet and heavy; 11@11¾c for western, Cottage at 11¾@12c for city. Lard lower; 18½@18¾c also, 1,250 brls for February and March, seller's option at 18@18½c. Butter quiet, at 30@40c for Ohio; 30@50c for State. Cheese lower, at 14@18½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.

PETROLEUM—In better demand; crude higher; refined in bond 57@58c; free 70@72c.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $7.25@7.75; extra $8.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, with declining tendency; red $2.15@2.25, and white $2.40@2.50. Corn firm; yellow 79@80c.

WHISKY—$2.34@2.37.

STOCKS—Steady; Pennsylvania 5s 90; Morris Canal 78; Reading 50¾; Pennsylvania 54¼; American gold 136¾; sight exchange on New York at par.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 16¼; Franklin, 27; Hancock, 13¾; Isle Royale, 14; Minnesota, 17; Quincy, 53; Bay State, 6; Waverly, 4.

MARRIED.

In Warren, Ill., Jan. 17th, 1866, by Rev. S. H. Avery, JOSEPH HILL, Esq., of Chicago, and Mrs. SARAH S. RAWSON, of Warren.

In Galesburg, Ill., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. D. Clark, Mr. A. S. CURTISS and Miss MARY E. JONES, all of Galesburg.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 19th, after a lingering illness, at his son-in-law's, Robert Thomas, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from his son-in-law's residence, 45 South Union street, at 9 o'clock promptly on Sunday morning. All friends are invited to attend.

General Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

As I am having applications daily for Territory for the sale of Powers' PATENT PERPETUAL BROOM in the State of Wisconsin, I would say for the information of said parties that I have this day sold for cash the whole State to five prominent and wealthy citizens of Jo Daviess County, who have formed themselves into a Company, the name of the Warren Broom Company. Therefore, all communications should be addressed to J. M. CONLEE, Secretary of said Company. A part of this Company have also purchased Iowa, and one-third of the manufacturing interest in the United States. I can assure the citizens of Iowa and Wisconsin that these men are all LIVE MEN, of ample means, well known in the community in which they live, as men of strict integrity and fair dealing; just the men to sell you the Broom, and they have got JUST THE BROOM to sell—POWERS' PATENT PERPETUAL. So let every family in the two States refuse to buy or give their order for any other Patent Broom, but wait patiently until you see one with POWERS' NAME on the ferrule of the handle.

I would again say to all wishing territory, that they must strike quick, as it is going fast. I have but few more counties in Illinois. The West is nearly sold out, and I shall soon give my attention to the Eastern States. Business men, you who are complaining of hard times and just beginning to make your figures for a failure, now I don't want you to fail. You never will feel as well after it. Just drop into my office, then go over to the factory, and you will make up your mind that there is at least ONE LIVE institution in Chicago, and that you had better invest a little in the Broom—something that will not be affected by hard times, as by its use every family can save from $3 to $5 annually. The demand for the Broom will require at least 5,000 per day, which we intend to manufacture, if there is machinery enough in the United States to accomplish it. I intend to send my Agent East to start the manufacture of the Broom there on Monday next. Send for circular, with stamp, or call at my office.

C. E. BROWNE.

Room 11 Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

CORBIN'S BAG HOLDER,

Patented July 25th, 1865.

This neat and ingenious device for holding Bags and Sacks while being filled with grain, is one of those useful articles which is sure to work a radical change in the time, method and labor of bagging and sacking grain. It is already a fixed improvement of the age, ranking in point of usefulness with the Sewing Machine, Rubber Wringer and that type of inventions, which from their cheapness and labor-saving properties, are adopted at sight.

County Rights for sale at great bargains. Please send stamp for Circulars. Room 11 Tyler Block, 17 Lasalle street.

H. F. OLMSTED, Agent.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SPRINGER & MOREY, Real Estate Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1866.

GEO. A. SPRINGER.
HENRY C. MOREY.

Chicago Real Estate Agency.

Henry C. Morey, successor to the firm of Springer & Morey, will continue the Real Estate and Notarial business, in all its branches, at Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

HENRY C. MOREY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

I shall offer for sale a large amount of my Extensive and Beautiful Stock of Furniture, At prices much below its value,

Regardless of Cost!

To close out that portion of my stock damaged by water. All intending to purchase any article of Furniture will find it to their advantage to examine my stock immediately.

WM. W. STRONG,
203 Randolph street, Chicago.

BURRALL'S Patent Iron CORN SHELLERS

Shell large or small corn perfectly. Address KRETSINGER & STARRETT.

197 Lake Street,

Exclusive Western Agents.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, MR. WALTER S. PECK becomes interested in the Chicago Branch of our House, in which place our business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1866.

CUPPLES & MARSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CORDAGE, TWINES, PAPER,

Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Blacking, Gun-Caps, Sieves, Mats, &c., &c., and every description of

Wooden and Willow Ware,

106 South Water Street, Chicago.

N. B.—The Oldest House in the Trade.

House in St. Louis, CUPPLES & MARSTON, 55 & 57 N. Second-st.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

Superior New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

One Cabinet Organ & Household Goods

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 23d, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. The sale embraces a large and very fine assortment of Rich Chamber Suits, in Polish Oil Walnut; also, a fine assortment of Enamelled Chamber Sets, of 10 pieces. Parlor Sets, with a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Blankets, Bedding, extra fine silver Plated Tea Sets, &c., &c., including a quantity of second-hand Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

BY W. S. STEDMAN & CO., 176 Lake street.

DRY GOODS,

Domestics, Prints, Clothing, Wool Socks, Ladies and Misses Hosiery, Satinets, Cassimeres, Under-shirts and Drawers, Notion Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, 176 Lake street.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A Peach Orchard or Fruit Farm of 40 acres, most advantageously located in one of the most healthy and best fruit-growing districts of Southern Illinois, at the low price of $6,000 cash. There are 5,000 peach trees and 400 apple trees of the choicest varieties, all sound, wormed, budded and washed, and mostly two years old. Any person desiring to visit this farm, which is one of the greatest bargains ever offered, can obtain a letter of introduction to the owner by applying to the undersigned. Such a chance may not be again presented for years. The farm is readily worth $10,000, and no intelligent purchaser would accept that sum for it. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A large Lot, 93x 167 feet, on 26th street, will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A number of elegant Residences on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana avenues. Also desirable residences on the North and West Sides. Also a large variety of choice building lots, and some very cheap five and ten acre tracts, but a short distance beyond the city limits. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Several good Residences, on South and West Sides, from $2,600 to $12,000. Also good building lots at low rates. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Several good Farms, from 80 to 1,000 acres, from 15 to 150 miles of Chicago, from $12 to $35 per acre. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, on Chicago avenue, near Market-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, and lot, on 21st street, near Michigan avenue. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses—2 houses and lot on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth-st. [illegible] One for $5,000 and one for $9,000. House and lot on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-first-st, $7,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two fine "Fruit Farms" in Southern Illinois, near Cobden and Makanda Stations, on I. C. R. R. $4,000 each. BOND & GAGE, 44 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, lot 40 feet front, $5,500. One for $4,800, lot 30 feet front. One on Calumet avenue, $5,750. Cottage on West Side, $1,800. PETER SHIMP, 99 Monroe st.

FOR SALE—Choice Fruit Farms in Southern Illinois; also, other good farming lands, both improved and unimproved. Call on or address WILCUS & WILLIS, Real Estate Agents, Makanda, Washington Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—2,000 acres well selected Wisconsin Timber Lands. Part cash will be paid for desirable city property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A North Side [illegible]

FOR SALE—or Lease [illegible] WALKER & KARFOOT, [illegible] Washington-st.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

To-Day, last night of the

AFRICAN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR..........J. GRAU.

Doors open at 6¾; Opera commences precisely at 7½.

This (SATURDAY) Evening, January 20th, positively last night of the Opera, as the Company will leave Chicago to-morrow en route for Havana. Last representation of Meyerbeer's posthumous grand Opera,

The African,

Which will be presented with a grandeur and splendor never before equalled in any Opera House in America, the director having spared no expense to produce this great master-work, the greatest of its illustrious author, with the most splendid effects.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,

Prepared since September last and painted expressly for this Opera, including in the third act BETWEEN DECKS OF A LARGE SHIP, With entrance to the principal cabins, and the great MANCANILLA, OR UPAS TREE, In the fifth act, by Mr. VOEGTLIN, the celebrated Scenic Artist, from Crosby's Opera House.

NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, procured by Mr. Grau while in Paris, and completed here by his costumers,

Mme. ABBIATI and Sig. PERONI.

NEW PROPERTIES,

MACHINERY and APPOINTMENTS by Mr. WALLACE HUME.

The cast embraces the following eminent artists: ZAZZANIGA, LOTTI, POLLINI, WEINHOLD, BOSCHETTI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, LA PORTA, MUSIANI, MILLERI, FELLINI, BOASSO.

The Grand Orchestra, under the Conductor and Musical Director, Signor MUZIO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS..........Managers

LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20th, the beautiful Comedy of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Capt. Murphy Maguire..........Mr. Brougham
Aminidab Sleek..........Mr. McVicker

The performance will conclude with Brougham's great Burlesque of

POCAHONTAS; or, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Powhatan..........Mr. Brougham

Saturday Afternoon—DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Micawber..........Mr. Brougham

The performance will commence with the DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

Monday, Miss LAURA KEENE will appear in the SEA OF ICE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager.

Great comic attractions at the Grand Matinee, and at night. A FANCY TALE OF HOME repeated. This Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, and also in the evening at ¼ to 8, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, adapted from Dickens' popular story. In the evening to conclude with HANDY ANDY.

Monday, AURORA FLOYD.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Joseph McArdle
Stage Manager..........Mr. R. Johnston
Business Agent..........Mr. C. T. Smith
Treasurer..........Mr. Wm. Warren
Prompter..........Mr. T. Finn

The Lessee of this magnificent Temple of Thespis respectfully informs the public of Chicago and vicinity that he has effected an engagement with the

EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

EDWIN FORREST,

For a Limited Number of Nights,

Commencing on

Monday Evening, January 22, 1866.

On which occasion he will be supported by

MADAME PONISI,

The distinguished Tragedienne,

MISS LILLIE,

The beautiful and accomplished Artiste,

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH

The Eminent Young Actor, and

MR. R. JOHNSTON,

Supported by a full and efficient

DRAMATIC COMPANY

Engaged expressly for the occasion.

MR. EDWIN FORREST

Will appear during the week, as follows:

Monday, January 22..........as..........VIRGINIUS
Tuesday, January 23..........as..........OTHELLO
Wednesday, January 24..........as..........RICHELIEU
Thursday, January 25..........as..........JACK CADE
Friday, January 26..........as..........DAMON & PYTHIAS

Prices of Admission during the Forrest Engagement.

Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony..........$1.00
Orchestra Chairs..........2.00
Seats reserved during the day..........50 cents extra
Balcony Stalls..........$2 | Private Boxes..........$10 and $15
Family Circle..........50 cents

Entrance on State street.

Seats can be secured for either of the five performances at the Box Office of the Opera House, commencing Thursday, January 18, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and continued every day during Mr. Forrest's engagement.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Saturday Afternoon, January 27,

A GALA MATINEE,

Commencing at 2 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Twelve ladies for the Corps de Ballet wanted. Application will be made to Mr. C. T. SMITH, Agent, at the box Office, from 9 to 12 a. m.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO D. E. SHAW,

By his pupils and friends, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, at Mrs. HALL'S, corner of State and Randolph streets.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.—Mrs. CATH. OEHM, 189 N. Clark-st., having the largest and most varied assortment of Costumes for ladies and gentlemen in the city, either for sale or rent, is enabled to fill orders from city or country on the shortest notice, or the costumes can be made to order from any pattern of which she has. Also a large assortment that cannot fail to please.

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE PARTY will be given by U. P. Club at their Hall, corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, TUESDAY EVENING, January 23d. Tickets $1.50, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, to be had at the [illegible]

THE RINK.

SPLENDID ICE.

Not Affected by the Rain

LIGHT GUARD BAND THIS EVENING.

The most comfortable place of Amusement of the kind in the city.

NOTICE.—Second Grand Fancy Costume Assembly and Masquerade on FRIDAY, Jan. 26th, 1866.

CENTRAL PARK.

Meagher Brothers,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MAMMOTH GIFT CONCERT!

AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1866.

30,000 Dollars worth of First-class Gifts! to be Distributed.

Consisting of one new House and Lot, 25x200 feet, on Fullerton avenue, one block and a half west of Clark street, valued at $10,000; Four fine Rosewood Pianos; One Hundred Silver Hunting Case Watches; Two Fine first-class Cottage Organs; Thirteen American H. C. Silver Watches; Twenty-five Gold Watches, Thirteen first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machines; Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Jewelry, Books, Albums, etc., etc.

30,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH.

All articles new and valued at retail prices. All Jewelry warranted solid gold.

Tickets can be had at TALLMADGE & CO.'S 109 Monroe street, two doors west of P. O.; McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn street; LYON & HEALY'S, 104 South Clark street; WING & MUSSELMEN, 102 South Clark street.

For circulars, with list of articles and prices, enclose stamp for return postage, and address

S. H. NOBLE & CO.,
194 South Clark st.

NORTHWESTERN GIFT CONCERT!

CHICAGO,

WEDNESDAY, January 31st, 1866.

Fourth Distribution of Gifts!

$20,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of one CITY LOT valued at $1,500; 5 first-class Pianos; 12 Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines; 1 Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organs; 25 Gold Watches; 100 Silver Hunting Lever Watches; 10 Silver-plated Tea Sets; 10 American Silver Watches; Parlor and Chamber Furniture; Stoves, Albums, Cutlery, Books, Jewelry, &c.

20,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

Tickets for sale at J. R. WALSH'S Book Store, Lyon & Healy's Music Store, and L. F. Gaylord's Book Store, under the Revere House.

For particulars of drawing and complete list of gifts send for circulars, enclosing stamp for return postage. All communications should be addressed to

WM. A. BRADFORD & CO.,
Post Office Box 532, Chicago, Ill.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS!!!

We will give to the Agent selling the largest number of tickets an American Hunting Case Watch valued at $60; the next largest, a Silver Patent Lever Watch, $35; the next largest a Silver Watch, valued at $25; besides the regular commission allowed to Agents.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,

Will deliver

TWO LECTURES

AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

On Monday Evening, Jan. 22, 1866,

Subject—"TEMPERANCE;"

And on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1866,

Subject—"LONDON."

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Tickets..........50 cents.
Tickets, including reserved seats..........$1.00

The sale of reserved seats, for both Lectures, will commence at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, entrance on Clark-st., one door north of Washington.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Cor. Sec.

MARINE MILLS,

[illegible] North Canal Street.

[illegible]

Kiln-Dried Corn Meal,

[illegible] of Flour, Feed, [illegible]

[illegible] & PURDY.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class suit of unfurnished rooms [illegible] within five minutes walk of Court House. [illegible] Apply at drug store 221 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A room opposite Court House; price $25. Inquire [illegible] at 130 Randolph st.

TO RENT—A Tobacco and Cigar Store, and fixtures for sale, on South Clark-st. Address J. K. WELLS, No. 104 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Office—First-class, on second floor [illegible] GOOKINS & ROBERTS.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE— House of seven rooms, corner of Wood and Washington. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. L. CHAPMAN, 134 West Randolph, up stairs.

TO RENT—A sleeping room for two gentlemen can be had, centrally located. For information inquire at 71 Monroe-st., near State.

TO RENT—With Board and home comforts, a pleasant suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms favorably located on the West Side. Address P. O. Box 385.

TO RENT—Four nicely papered rooms which will be vacated in favor of a party purchasing the carpets and cook stove. Call between [illegible] o'clock, at 31 West Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—With Board—A pleasant suit of rooms convenient to street cars on the West Side. A party desiring use of piano and instruction by a competent teacher preferred. Address for one week P. O. Box 340.

TO RENT—A comfortable house with 8 rooms, &c., in a good neighborhood, on Wolcott-st. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A large well-furnished front room, with stove, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, for sale one black walnut Book Case and Whatnot, at 163 North Clark street.

TO RENT—From 1st February until May 1st, cottage house with 6 rooms, &c. 373 West Monroe, rent $22 per month. Three months rent in advance. Apply as above.

TO RENT—House for rent and furniture for sale. Inquire at 102 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

TO RENT—From 1st January, a frame house, on West side, 7 rooms. About $150 worth of furniture to be taken by the tenant. Rent per month to 1st of May. Address "W," Box 1746, P. O., Chicago.

TO RENT—Dock Property—The fine Dock Property adjoining the Galena Docks, on the Main Branch of the River, and for the past eight years occupied by the Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland transportation Line. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—The second floor, No. 56 Lake-st. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO RENT—Two new and beautiful first-class cottages of 8 rooms each, with marble mantels, hydrant and soft water in kitchen, and all modern improvements, located on Paulina-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie. Apply at 372 West Madison, corner Morgan.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale —A handsome suite of rooms in Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st. Will be sold at a Bargain. Inquire at 163 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Office—And furniture for sale cheap. Inquire at Room No. 5 McVicker's Building.

TO RENT—Lofts to Rent. Inquire at 173 Lake street.

TO RENT—A House of about twelve rooms now accommodating 20 boarders. No one need apply unless willing to buy Furniture and Lease. Apply at 199 Michigan street.

TO RENT—Custom and Flouring Mills, in the city of Elgin, on Fox River, by A. ROOT.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A city pedlar's li-cense to run nine months from date. Inquire at No. 81 Kinzie-st., North Side, GILBERT TUNNEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 8-horse Portable Engine. Inquire at 46 State street.

FOR SALE—A Coal Yard (of which the rent is free), in an excellent location and doing a good business. The yard is well fenced, and has every convenience for carrying on the business. $1,000 cash will buy the improvements, good will, &c.—a splendid opportunity for an enterprising person. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—The kind of Corn Sheller spoken of by "Rural" in his letter in Tribune 18th inst. The Patent Lever Corn Sheller, patented August 8, 1865, is just what every farmer will have, for it not only shells and separates the corn from the cob, but also winnows it at the same time, and is also a good winnower for peas and beans, and may be used both by hand and horse-power, and offered at a price within the reach of all. Call and see it operate at 231 Lake-st. County and State Rights for sale by CARSON MANUFACTURING CO.

FOR SALE—A Grocery doing a business of $60 per day, and can be increased to $100 per day with additional stock. Best location in the city, and lowest rent. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Wilmington Coal Lands. One-half, or the entire interest in 600 acres of Coal Lands, situated in the celebrated Wilmington (Ill.) Coal Basin. Lands under lease from [illegible] royalty. Address J. W. MERRILL, Wilmington, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, with fix-tures and two year's lease, opposite the Burlington Freight House, No. 688 Canal-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—I will sell all the Sash, Door and Blind Machinery in my factory, and will rent power and room in which to operate it, with all the conveniences for carrying on a large business. This shop has been established fifteen years, is the largest west of Chicago, and the last season was not able to supply the demand. Address J. L. DICKINSON, Dubuque, Iowa, or apply to F. N. B. RODERS, at Fay & Co's, 132 Clark st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—100 tons more best screened Briar Hill Coal, at $11 per ton, to large consumers or purchasers, at 180 North Water-st. R. ADAMS & CO.

FOR SALE—Canal boat Glasgow, thoroughly rebuilt last fall by James Mathews, at Bridgeport. It is in first-rate condition for business. It will be sold for $1,000; half cash. For information call on D. CHAPMAN, 86 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Portable Engine, 15-horse power, locomotive boiler, pumps, fly-wheel, band-wheel, &c., and in complete running order. Also, saw-mill and gearing. Can be seen at our Works, No. 64 South Jefferson-st., in operation, in the afternoon of each day. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON, Manufacturing Company.

FOR SALE—Cheap—In lots to suit purchasers—The stock of Liquors at 107 South Water-st., consisting in part of fine Bourbon Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Holland Gin, Brandy, Bedford and St. Croix Rum, Sherry and Port Wine, Wininger's Gin in cases, Claret in cases, &c., &c. Also, Receiving and Rectifying Tubs, carbon, charcoal, barrels, pipes, kegs, water and gas pipes, office desks, show case, &c., &c. Also, horse, harness and express wagon. All must be sold and will be sold cheap. Apply at 107 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A large spring truck wagon, with two horses and harness complete, for sale cheap. Inquire at KRAEFF & CO.'S, 12 State street.

FOR SALE—100 bu. new Osage Orange Seed, warranted pure and good. Address BURN & STINK, Box 1050, Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—Apple Sauce. 25 barrels and kegs Shaker Apple Sauce. DUTTON, RICE & CO., 152 South Water street.

FOR SALE—At manufacturers' prices, T. W. Hochin & Co's Patent Gas Lighting Torches, Patent Night Lamps, Wax Tapers, &c. DUTTON, RICE & CO., Sole Agents, 152 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—1000 lbs. Pressed Botanic Herbs, put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts. For sale by DUTTON, RICE & CO., Agents, 152 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant, one of the best locations in the city. VAN BUSKIRK & HENRY, 20 State street.

FOR SALE—The old established saloon and restaurant, No. 313 South Clark street, now in good running order. For particulars, etc., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A newly fitted up Drug Store, elegantly finished in black walnut and doing the best retail business in the State, with a regular prescription trade must be sold soon. The best of reasons given for selling. Time given upon a portion of the purchase money. Address "B," care Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Stove and Tinware Store, including stock, tools, benches, &c., and store to rent, one of the best locations on South Clark street, a model of order, &c., about $1,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "C. B. A.," P. O. Box 2525. N. B. This stock is all new and in good order and a great bargain to any one wanting to go into the Stove, Tin and Hardware business.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in an old-established and well-paying business. For a young man of small capital ($700) this is a rare chance. For particulars inquire at 215 State street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One steam engine, 8-inch bore, 12-inch stroke, wood frame; one steam engine 8-inch bore, 20-inch stroke, wood frame; both in complete order. Also, 50 feet 14-inch 4-ply rubber belting, with 18-inch elevator buckets attached; has been used but a short time; and an assortment of shafting, couplings, hangers, pulleys, at Norman Mill-furnishing House, No. 28 Market-st.

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed. We have a large quantity of Osage Orange Seed for sale, in large or small quantities. Address C. & F. M. JONES, Towanda, McLean Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE—In Chicago—A flouring mill, with two run of stones and dryer; also, a distillery connected with it, with every convenience for distilling all kinds of whiskeys, gin, &c. The distillery could be easily changed into a vinegar manufactory. Either the whole or part can be bought. Particulars at KRAEFF & CO.'S, No. 12 State-st., or Columbus Mills, No. 231 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Three 8 feet bed 20 inch swing screw cutting engine lathes; one Ferrar's 36 inch surfacer; one Goodrich 24 inch surfacer; one Putnam's upright drill. Also, 3, 4, 6 and 8 horse power portable engines. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Our Engine, 18-inch cylinder, 36-inch stroke, with heavy balance and band wheel heater and Tubular Boiler, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, 16 feet long, 51 flues, will be in good running order, [illegible] GOSS & PHILLIPS, corner Clark and 12th-sts., Chicago.

Lost.

LOST—$5 Reward—On Friday, 19th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, on Clark street, between Randolph and Madison sts., a safe key. The above reward will be paid if left at this office.

LOST OR STOLEN—On the 29th [illegible] a United States [illegible] Bond, dated July 15, 1865, with the [illegible] coupons attached, was mailed at Chicago [illegible] and was lost or stolen after being mailed. [illegible] others will please not [illegible] in case the bond is presented for sale. [illegible] 32 Dearborn-st. P. O. Box 771.

LOST—A Red and Black Plaid Cape, in going to school on Wednesday afternoon, between [illegible] and Miss Randolph's School on Fulton-st. The finder will be well rewarded on leaving it at either of the above-named places.

LOST—If this should meet the eye of the individual who exchanged Overcoats at Bryant & Stratton's Writing Rooms last Tuesday evening, he will confer a favor (and if done intentionally, lighten his conscience) by [illegible]

LOST—On Peoria, or Madison-st., between Peoria and Aberdeen, a Lady's [illegible] Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded [illegible]

LOST—White—On Lake-st., between [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward—From 140 [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Gentlemen travel-ling men, agents and all others to know that we have the best article to sell in the United States. Capital of $10 and upwards required. [illegible] 98. FULLER & COOK.

WANTED—To buy a Grocery [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A furnished room, without board, for two single gentlemen. Best of references given, if required. Address "C. C.," Drawer 5816.

WANTED—A Spring Truck. Any one having a good one-horse Spring Truck for sale, may find a purchaser at 64 South Franklin st.

WANTED—To buy a house on leased ground (or house and lot) worth from $2,000 to $3,000, in the West Division, between Fulton and Adams-sts. House must be in good condition and contain from 5 to 10 rooms. Address, giving location and lowest terms of sale, "B. F.," Tribune office.

WANTED—At 132 North Mor-gan-st., eight or ten steady boarders in a private family. First-class board furnished reasonably. Strict morality required—religious preferred.

WANTED—A family, four gen-tlemen, or four ladies, to occupy a large, pleasant furnished room, with good closet, on first floor, one of the most eligible locations in the city, convenient to business. Several day boarders can also find first class accommodations. Apply at 263 Ontario street.

WANTED—For cash, one two-story house, and lot, on South or West Side. For application please call at 96 Washington-st., in the store.

WANTED—Some copying to do, by a young man who is a good penman. Address "Copyist," P. O. Box 1406.

WANTED—Ten energetic young men. I have a business they can make $5 to $10 per day. Only a small capital required. No humbug. Call at 410 South Clark-st., Lloyd House, Room 58. A. G. SPOOR.

WANTED—A respectable tenant desires to lease a good house, with from eight to fourteen rooms, suitable for keeping boarders, for which a handsome rent will be paid. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Writing Teacher wanted—One who can teach what is called the Lady's English hand, to give private instruction. Address (in that hand) "Writer," Tribune office, for three days.

WANTED—An Attorney or Col-lector who will advance from $3,000 to $10,000, on good indorsed paper, and take charge of collections, amounting from $20,000 to $50,000 per annum, for a commercial house in this city. Address "A. G.," Box 1103, Chicago.

WANTED—Private Circulars, for Ladies only. Mailed free. Address Dr. S. BACHFLOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Information of Mrs. Winneford Smith, wife of Robert Smith (her maiden name Winneford Dageman) formerly lived at City Key House, Dubuque, Iowa. Any person knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing her sister, ANN A. DAGEMAN, care Geo. Waterman, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To purchase a good-paying legitimate office business in this city; don't want Photograph, Pictures, books, or any such kind of agency. Address, with full particulars "WILLIAMS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Garden City Grand Gift Concert comes off Feb. 26th, 15,000 tickets already sold; $18,000 worth of property and 18,000 tickets at $1 each. Don't fail to try your luck. The capital prize is a splendid residence in the capital valued at $10,000, and the 2d prize is $500 in gold coin; besides pianos, watches, jewelry, &c. Send stamp for circulars. Large inducements to agents. Send orders to E. CAMPBELL & CO., 119 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A smart young man, with $25 cash capital, to engage in a paying business, which pays from $10 to $15 per day. Apply at 255 South Clark-st. C. LEE.

WANTED—A Screw Cutting Lathe that will swing 30 inches and turn 10 ft. Address J. STOUT & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

WANTED—Private Circulars, for Gentlemen only. Mailed free. Address Dr. S. BACHFLOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Discharged officers and soldiers in want of employment at which a large number are clearing from $50 to $300 per month, to address P. O. Box 1984, Chicago, Ill. This employment is peculiarly adapted to the condition of those who have been partially disabled in the service. Those minus an arm, or even a leg, can attend to it.

WANTED—To Exchange—Chi-cago improved or unimproved property for a first class stock of dry goods or groceries. Part cash would be paid if necessary. Apply to N. B. KAPPLEYE & CO., 153 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED—Do you want an Overcoat at half price? If so, come at once to GRANGER'S Ready Made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at 323 Broadway, New York; 236 Carter-st., Philadelphia; 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; 170 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 dry goods salesman, 1 book-keeper, 2 assistants, 4 clerks, 3 travelling agents, 1 porter, 4 drivers, 1 copyist, 7 upholsterers, 1 cabinet maker, 2 brakesmen, 1 fireman, 1 conductor, 1 baggage-master, 1 collector, 1 harness-maker, 3 varnishers, 6 painters, 1 shoemaker, 1 leather finisher. Other situations always open at the Commercial Employment Agency, 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs. Merchants, hotel keepers and all others supplied with reliable male help on short notice and free of charge. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Immediately—One good carriage and wagon smith and one first-class wood-worker. Also two experienced hair restorers. Apply 87 Washington-st., Room 3, up-stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 order clerks, 1 travelling agent, 4 conductors, 1 brakemen, 1 firemen, 1 teamster, 1 collectors, 1 man in grocery store, 4 drivers, 10 carpenters, 1 varnisher, 2 upholsterers. Other situations always open at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—500 men to go South, 100 woodchoppers. All others wishing employment, apply at 107 Washington-st., Room 1, upstairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs, to procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Young and old men seeking employment to apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21. N. B.—Persons in want of help of any kind will be furnished at this office FREE OF CHARGE.

WANTED—2 book-keepers, 2 salesmen, 1 assistant book-keeper, 1 copyist, 3 dry goods clerks, 1 grocery clerk, 2 hotel clerks, 2 hotel porters and 2 bartenders. Apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—2 porters in store, 1 man to drive a light wagon, 3 hostlers, 3 farm hands, 10 railroad hands and 12 wood choppers. Apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—2 teamsters, 1 car-riage driver, 3 men in stables, 2 watchmen, 1 fireman, 1 brakeman, 1 blacksmith, 1 conductor and 5 laborers. Apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to go into a village west of Chicago. One who understands general housework. W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A good German, Swiss or Norwegian girl to wash and iron and do general kitchen work. Will pay good wages to a good girl. Apply at 930 Indiana avenue, between 18th and 20th streets.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of $600, to take one half interest in a light, legitimate business that is very large profits. Apply at 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Partner—$3,000. A gentleman who wishes to associate himself with a [illegible] will invest $3,000 in a safe and good paying [illegible] New York City. To such a party a fine opportunity is offered. Principals only [illegible] Best of references given and required. No business speculation, and none though those meaning business need apply. Address BENJAMIN CLARK, Drawer 6654, Chicago.

WANTED—Partner—In a drug-[illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of $1,000, to enter a first-rate No. 1 cash paying business. Will pay 50 per cent. Reference required and given. Address P. O. Box 121, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Partner—To take in-terest in a new steam flouring mill, situated in the central part of Indiana, on line of railroad, in one of the best sections of the State for grain. For full particulars address P. O. Drawer 5911, Chicago, or call at No. 28 Market-st.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young gentlemen are desirous of corresponding with any number of young ladies. Object, fun, love, &c. Address "WILLIE" and "CHARLEY," Eastman National Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant room or rooms, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had at 125 Illinois-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife will find a pleasant unfurnished parlor and bedroom, with board, in a small private family at 130 South Sangamon street, two blocks from Madison.

BOARDING—Two unfurnished parlors, with closets, to let with board in a new brick block, in private families, on the West Side in a pleasant locality. References required. Address, with name and address, "S. W.," Box 3217.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen may be accommodated with a single bedroom each at 93 South Jefferson-st. References required.

BOARDING—Fifty "Famished Fellows." Free for five dollars per week at all meals, at all hours, in ROWLEY'S Dining Rooms, 99 East Randolph-street. A "Punch" at every meal.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 47 South Clark street. Twenty-one meals $4.50.

BOARDING—Front Parlor (down stairs) and bedroom (up stairs), unfurnished, to rent with board. Terms moderate. Location near Union Park, near to street cars. Address "R," Room 24, 80 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

BOARDING—A furnished front room in a private family, with conveniences of a home and access to a piano-forte, for two gentlemen, one block north of Peck Court and east of Wabash avenue. Address "A B C," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—I have one room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen. Fire and gas in the room. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 178 West Madison.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, desirous of a comfortable home with first-class board, and handsome suite of rooms, can be accommodated at [illegible]

BOARDING—Very comfortable rooms, with board, for three gentlemen, on Harrison-st., between Wabash and Michigan, in a private family. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few more board-ers can be accommodated at 128 State street. [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a young man in a private family where there are no other boarders. Good reference given. Address P. O. Box 6581, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]